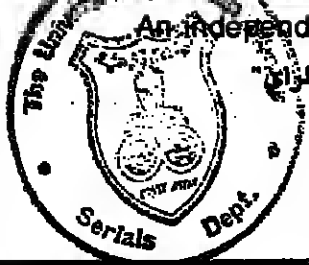


PLO offers to compensate UNRWA

BEIRUT (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Friday it had offered to compensate the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) for any supplies UNRWA has to buy because its West Beirut warehouse is blocked. The PLO, in a statement quoted by the Palestine news agency Wafa, was replying to UNRWA allegations that PLO guards stopped supply convoys leaving its warehouse, particularly those for refugees in the Israeli-held south. The PLO statement said armed guards were posted at the store to protect it from looting. This was done at UNRWA's request, it said. "The PLO has offered to pay for whatever UNRWA needs from any source outside Beirut to feed refugees outside the city, but stressed that the principle of removing supplies from the besieged city was inadmissible," Wafa said.

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Badran returns from Romania

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran returned to Amman Friday at the end of a private holiday in Romania. Mr. Badran conferred in Bucharest Thursday with Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu. They discussed Jordanian-Romanian relations and ways of bolstering bilateral cooperation.

U.S. team arrives for Saudi talks

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (R) — A U.S. congressional delegation arrived here Friday for talks with Saudi Arabian leaders expected to focus on the situation in Lebanon, the Middle East situation and the Iran-Iraq war. Saudi Arabia, the sixth stop in the delegation's Middle East tour, has played a major role in drawing up an Arab peace plan for Lebanon under which the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has agreed to withdraw its forces from West Beirut.

Canada offers troops for Lebanon force

OTTAWA (R) — Canada is willing to participate in a peacekeeping force in Lebanon and believes the Palestinians deserve a homeland, the Canadian government said Friday. Ron Irwin, parliamentary secretary to External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan, told the House of Commons Canada had not yet been asked to take part in such a force. But if asked and if the parties involved agreed and "it would be constructive," Canada would participate, he said. Although he did not formally commit Canada to the principle of self-determination for the Palestinians, Mr. Irwin said the government "supports a homeland" for the Palestinians. Asked for the government's position on self-determination, he said: "I think Canadians would want us to show the same compassion to Palestinians as we have traditionally shown to Israelis. We therefore do support a homeland for Palestinians."

Royo resigns

PANAMA CITY (R) — President Aristides Royo of Panama resigned Friday and will be succeeded by Vice-President Ricardo de la Espriella, a government statement said. The surprise announcement was broadcast over radio and television but no reasons were given for Mr. Royo's resignation.

Ali to meet Mitterrand

PARIS (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali will meet French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris next Tuesday, a presidential spokeswoman said Friday. The spokeswoman declined to comment on the agenda of meeting. Thursday France and Egypt launched a joint Middle East peace initiative, placing a resolution before the U.N. Security Council linking disengagement of Israeli and Palestinian forces in Beirut with an overall Middle East peace settlement.

Chinese embassy staff shot dead in Mozambique

MAPUTO (R) — Nine members of the staff of the Chinese embassy in Maputo have been shot dead by another embassy official, the Mozambique news agency reported Friday. The official news agency said the murders took place inside the embassy building Thursday. It added that Mozambique police had sealed off the embassy, at the request of the officials there but had taken no other action. No further details were immediately available.

CORRECTION

In the headline of a page one story in Thursday's Jordan Times, Al Harem Al Sharif inadvertently appeared misspelled. The Jordan Times would like to apologise to its readers for the error.

Iraq says Iranian attack repulsed

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Friday its forces completely crushed Iran's latest attack in the Gulf war and killed 6,409 Iranian soldiers. The casualty figure was given by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoting a military communiqué.

The agency said Iraqi troops counter-attacked Thursday morning against an Iranian attempt to cross the border east of the Gulf port of Basra on Wednesday night.

INA said Iraqi troops destroyed 53 Iranian tanks and 32 armoured personnel carriers and captured several military vehicles in good condition. No Iraqi casualty figures were given.

The Iranian offensive was the fifth since Tehran ordered its men onto Iraqi soil on July 13, pledging to topple the Iraqi government. Baghdad says it has beaten off all attempts by the Iranians to establish positions on its territory in the 22-month-old war and says its forces have killed at least 22,000 Iranian soldiers in 18 days of war.



Like a falling pack of cards an apartment block near the Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camp tumbles Wednesday as Israeli forces intensify bombing attacks on the Lebanese capital (A.P. wirephoto)

U.S. team holds 'frank talks' in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A visiting U.S. congressional delegation held "very frank" discussions with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and Acting Prime Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, a member of the delegation said here Friday.

Representative Nick Rahall, Democrat, West Virginia, chairman of the delegation comprising Paul McCloskey, Republican, California and Mary Rose Oaker, Democrat, Ohio, said in a statement to the press that the delegation's talks in Jordan dealt with the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

The following is the full text of the statements made by the three representatives:

Mr. Rahall: We had a very enjoyable stay and very frank discussions with leaders in the country of Jordan during which we met yesterday with (Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Information Adnan) Abu Odeh. We met also with Crown Prince Hassan in discussions that were very frank and very enjoyable. The Crown Prince related to us his overall view of the situation both in Lebanon and in the Middle

East. Also we have heard from other Arab leaders that the problem must be addressed by the United States in terms of an overall solution.

There must be linkage between the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut and a hope of their return to their homeland in Palestine. Unless this hope is given by the United States in their policy in the Middle East then there will be no long-term comprehensive peace for which we all seek. We will be meeting with King Hussein in London enroute to the U.S. We're looking very much forward to that meeting.

Mr. McCloskey: "I'd like to say one thing if I may, that as terrible as the destruction is in Beirut, the underlying problems we learned about here and probably more serious than the Israeli presence in Lebanon is the continuous Israeli development of settlements in the West Bank because if there is to be a Palestinian homeland, it must be on the West Bank and Gaza and it's clear that Israel is taking steps to prepare for the annexation of the West Bank which would be just as harmful in the long run to a lasting peace with the Palestinian

homeland as what they are doing in Beirut today because they can kill 8,000 PLO but they are not going to end the PLO if they execute everybody in West Beirut."

But this creeping annexation of the West Bank by increasing the settlements and fattening and expanding them, that is more dangerous to peace in the long run. And Crown Prince Hassan made an excellent point, one with which I hope the U.S. government will agree when he said that while we ask the Palestinians to accept (Security Council Resolution) 242 as a condition to recognising them, we also have to ask Israel to abide by Resolution 242 and stop expanding those settlements as that is as harmful to peace as what they're doing in Lebanon and I think that the Jordanian position is absolutely correct and I hope the American people will look carefully and perhaps our government will move to stop the expansion any further of those settlements in the long run we'll end up having to pay for the settlements when the Israelis withdraw as we paid for the dis-

(Continued on page 3)

Mediators seek ceasefire as Israelis blast Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A ceasefire was called for Friday night between Palestinian and Israeli forces after several hours of ferocious clashes in which Israeli jets once again bombed West Beirut, state-run Beirut Radio said.

The ceasefire was due to come into effect, in principle, at 9 p.m. (1900 GMT). Each side blamed the other for breaking an existing ceasefire that came into force on Wednesday night.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said Israel launched simultaneous air, sea and land attacks on the besieged western sector of the Lebanese capital at 5:30 p.m. (1530 GMT).

Beirut Radio quoted government sources as saying the Lebanese authorities had undertaken intensive consultations to establish a lasting ceasefire.

But it was not immediately clear from the report whether both sides had agreed to end Friday's fighting.

Israeli gunboats shelled coastal areas and Israeli gunners in hills to the east put up flares to light targets in Palestinian-held southern suburbs of Beirut.

Eyewitnesses in East Beirut said the commands replied with more limited rocket fire.

In the half hour before the 9 p.m. deadline a heavy barrage of artillery and rocket fire could be heard from the coastal area. Flares, diffused by the palls of

smoke pouring from the sector, lit up the sky over West Beirut.

Shellfire was heard in the city shortly after 5:30 p.m.

Within half an hour eyewitnesses reported palls of smoke rising from the Palestinian-controlled suburbs of Sabra and Chatila and from the stadium area between the south and the centre of town.

A leftist radio station said Israeli gunboats were shelling the city from the sea.

Eyewitnesses in East Beirut said Israeli jets reappeared to bomb positions from which PLO rockets were fired at Israeli guns in the hills surrounding the city.

Besieged West Beirut echoed to explosions from bombs and anti-aircraft fire as Israeli jets screamed overhead.

The bombing raids were continuing as dusk began to fall.

Eyewitnesses said bombs hit the residential districts of Raouche and Verdun. Raouche was bombed earlier this week and an apartment block destroyed.

It was the first time Verdun, shelled this week, had been hit from the air. The neighbourhood is on the western edge of the

populous centre of West Beirut. Reuter correspondent Thomas Thomson, watching the Israeli land, sea and air barrage from East Beirut, said three planes could be seen in the sky at any one time.

They made repeated runs over the city, concentrating on the southern suburbs.

After the planes flew off, a barrage from Israeli gunboats and artillery in the hills lit up almost the entire length of the coastline of the southern suburbs, Thomson said.

Beirut Radio quoted Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan as telling U.S. special envoy Philip Habib that the continuation of shelling, destruction and death could not be aimed at saving Beirut and Lebanon.

Referring to the "Israeli intransigence," the Lebanese prime minister said the strengthening of the blockade of West Beirut, including the cutting-off of water and electricity, was not connected with political solutions but with military ones.

"If this is the case, then we have the right to ask why negotiations should continue and why we should approve of some of the things that have already been accepted as a price for saving the capital," Mr. Wazzan was quoted as saying.

PLO decision

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has turned down demands

from some Arab countries to hold out in West Beirut until a final battle for the city with besieging Israeli forces, sources close to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said.

This appeared to be further confirmation that the PLO chairman was determined to withdraw fighters pending agreement with the Lebanese government on details of the pullout.

The PLO has put its name to an Arab League six-point plan that included a withdrawal. Palestinian sources said Mr. Arafat had presented a plan for the withdrawal of the commandos within a month.

The sources said unnamed members of the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front had insisted on the forces remaining in West Beirut until a military showdown with the Israelis.

The front groups the PLO, Algeria, Libya, Syria and South Yemen.

The sources quoted Mr. Arafat as saying that if West Beirut had been a Palestinian city, he would have fought on. But he did not want to see the Lebanese capital destroyed.

Some 500,000 Lebanese and Palestinian civilians are still believed to be in besieged West Beirut and PLO sources put civilian casualties in the last week of Israeli air, sea and artillery attacks at more than 600.

(Continued on page 3)

PLO confirms decision to withdraw from Beirut

BAHRAIN (R) — A senior Palestinian official confirmed Friday that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had agreed to withdraw its forces from Beirut under an Arab peace plan for Lebanon.

The six-point plan, which also calls for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, was announced Thursday night by an Arab League ministerial committee in a statement after two days of talks in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The meet-

ing was attended by representatives from both the PLO and Lebanon.

Mahmoud Abbas, a member of the PLO's Executive Committee, told Reuters: "Yes, we have agreed to the full contents of the statement."

His remarks, during a telephone conversation from Jeddah, were the first confirmation by the PLO of its acceptance of the blueprint, which refers only to a withdrawal

(Continued on page 3)

U.S., Egypt welcome Arab plan for Lebanon

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali Friday welcomed as a positive step a six-point Arab peace plan for Palestinian forces to leave Beirut, a senior administration official said.

The president and Mr. Ali agreed in a 45-minute White House meeting to "redouble efforts in the near future to move the peace process forward," the official told reporters.

The priority, he said, is "an early solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects."

The official said the United States and Egypt differed on tactics but not goals in their desires for a Middle East peace settlement.

Mr. Ali, in later comments to reporters, urged the United States and Israel to give serious consideration to the six-point plan announced by an Arab committee meeting Thursday in Saudi Arabia.

U.S. officials said the plan provided a framework for a pullout of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces from Beirut and that it supported U.S. objectives.

"Our point of view has always been that moving PLO forces from Beirut must be an Arab endeavour not taken under military pressure from Israel, and that it should be linked to hope for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian question," the Egyptian foreign minister said.

Mr. Ali cited what he called "new positive developments" in the Middle East, including:

"The acceptance by the PLO of all U.N. resolutions concerning the Middle East and the Palestinian question, a step which was reconfirmed in Security Council discussions by the PLO representative."

"A 'reaffirmation' in the six-point plan announced Thursday of the PLO willingness to move its armed forces out of Beirut, where they are encircled by Israeli troops."

"This is indeed a new positive step that would immensely contribute to the peace effort and that should be met with considerable consideration by Israel, the United States and all parties concerned," Mr. Ali said.

Mr. Ali said he left the White House convinced of U.S. readiness to play the leading role in seeking a settlement that ensures Palestinian rights and security.

Epidemic threatens besieged West Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Fears that an epidemic could sweep through the half million people in besieged West Beirut grew Friday as international pressure mounted on Israel to end its cut-off of water and power supplies.

Queues of women with brightly-coloured jerry cans built up around emergency distribution points on the fifth day without water.

Reservoirs have run dry, and

most of the water available is from wells, increasingly brackish and unfit to drink.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Regional Director Francois Remy told reporters: "All the conditions for a water-borne epidemic are there."

The guns of Beirut have fallen silent in the latest ceasefire, but aid officials say the "silent emergency" caused by Israel's

(Continued on page 3)

Cheysson urges China to seek Indochinese solution

PEKING (R) — China should use its authority to help bring about a peaceful solution in the Indochinese conflict between Vietnamese and Kampuchians, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said here Friday.

Mr. Cheysson was speaking shortly after arriving in Peking for a four-day visit aimed at improving bilateral ties.

At a banquet given in his honour by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Mr. Cheysson alluded to China's resentment at France's decision to afford financial and food aid to Vietnam.

France, he said, firmly condemned Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea and would continue to support United Nations resolutions calling for the evacuation of that country.

But, the minister added, France had a deep sympathy for its former colonies in Indochina, as it had for other countries linked to it by his-

tory.

"May the wisdom and authority of the People's Republic of China help the search for settlements which will bring peace to every region of the world, and especially to Southeast Asia," he said.

The Chinese foreign minister hailed Mr. Cheysson's visit as "an important sign of a more intense development of Sino-French friendship and cooperation."

Bilateral relations have been overshadowed this past year by the case of Li Shuang, the Chinese fiancée of a French diplomat incarcerated in a labour camp, officially for living in a foreigners' compound in Peking.

In an apparent allusion to the affair, Mr. Huang said: "The social systems of our two states and the situations in which they find themselves are not the same, their approaches and their way of acting on certain problems differ in one way or another."

Representatives slash U.S. military bill

WASHINGTON (R) — The House of Representatives has approved a \$177 billion 1983 military spending bill, giving President Reagan less than he had sought and creating an impasse with the Senate on financing nuclear and chemical weapons.

The house Thursday approved the defence authorisation bill by 290 votes to 73.

The bill earmarks more than \$2 billion for production of the powerful and accurate new MX nuclear missile. But the Senate deleted production funds earlier this year and the differing versions

must now be reconciled in a conference committee.

On the issue of chemical weapons, the house again disagreed with the Senate, slashing \$54 million the president had requested to resume production of nerve gas after a 13-year moratorium. The Senate had approved the funds.

The house also voted to finance the C-5 military transport plane the Pentagon says is vital to rush such heavy equipment as tanks to distant battlefields in support of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

Overall, the bill authorises funding for weapons production, research and military operations next year at a level only \$6 billion below the Reagan request. In dollar terms, Mr. Reagan's military buildup, the largest in peacetime history, has not been slowed appreciably.

Approval for the MX missile came after a close vote on an amendment to cut production until a suitable plan for basing it had been developed. After intense administration lobbying, the White House won the day by only three votes, with 45 Republicans defecting.

British leaders say whose side they are on following Israeli invasion

Part I

ASENUNCIATED in statements by the European Ten and in the forum of the Security Council, the policy of the British government should by now be widely known. However, statements by government ministers and by spokesmen of the Opposition parties in Parliament (particularly in the House of Commons on June 22) have received less publicity.

On June 8, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher alluded in Parliament to Britain's support for the Security Council resolution respecting Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, both of which she wished to see restored. On the question of Palestinian self-determination, she declared that: "We believe in it as a principle. It is important both for the Falklands and for the Palestinian people, and we have never hesitated to accept that. If one demands (self-determination) for oneself, one must expect it to be applied to others."

This sentiment was echoed in the same chamber by Mr. Pym, the foreign secretary, on June 9, when he stated: "Our support for the Palestinians' right to self-determination was made clear in the Venice Declaration. The principle of self-determination is contained in the United Nations' charter. It applies equally to the Palestinians as it does to the people of the Falkland Islands. We have made public our position on this issue."

Mr. Douglas Hurd, the minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, a few minutes later was to clarify the chronology of hostilities in the Lebanon and to leave little doubt in the minds of those present as to who was responsible for breaking the July 1981 ceasefire: "There were no artillery or rocket attacks by the PLO across the Israel-Lebanon border between the implementation of the ceasefire in July 1981 and May 9, 1982, when the Palestinians responded to Israeli air attacks on their position in the Lebanon."

(Lord Belstead, the minister of state for foreign affairs in the House of Lords, reiterated this point on June 21:

"In the nine months or more between the establishment of the ceasefire and the Israeli air attack

on May 9, there was not a single fatality in Israel, or in Israeli occupied territory, resulting from Palestinian action originating in Lebanon."

Mr. Hurd was also to state that the British government "are doing everything that we can with the Americans, our European partners, the United Nations, and directly, to emphasise to the Israeli government that the brutal assault on the Israeli ambassador could be no justification for what has happened since, and that it must be right for Israel, in its own interests as well as in the interests of everyone else, to comply with the Security Council's resolutions on this subject."

The European Ten condemned the Israeli invasion on June 9 as: "A flagrant violation of international law and of the most basic humanitarian principles," and on June 14 the Belgian presidency, on behalf of Ten, proceeded to seek the following assurances from the Israeli Government:

1. That the government of Israel will apply the relevant Geneva Conventions, especially as regards prisoners.
2. That it will admit international relief organisations to the territory which its forces have occupied, and will facilitate their work.
3. That it will similarly admit and give normal facilities to representatives of the media.
4. That it recognises both the sovereign state of Lebanon and the international frontier between Lebanon and Israel.
5. That it has no wish to annex or occupy any part of the territory of Lebanon.
6. That it will not interfere in the internal affairs of Lebanon.
7. It will co-operate fully with the secretary general of the U.N. in all the areas on his responsibility.
8. It has no hostile intentions towards the Palestinian people.
9. It has no aggressive intention towards neighbouring countries.
10. Its intention is to observe the ceasefire which has been established, so long as all combatants in the region do likewise.

It was made clear that these concerns of the ten governments were expressed in the context of their wish to work for the estab-

ishment of a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in the framework of which a Lebanon free from the cycle of violence would be able to take its place as an independent, sovereign and united state.

Lord Belstead was to declare in the House of Lords on June 30 that: "The first assurance sought relates to whether the Israeli government will apply the relevant Geneva Conventions, especially for prisoners. I repeat that I regret that no satisfactory reply has been received to that or the other assurances."

In a debate on the Lebanon in the House of Lords on June 21, Lord Belstead emphasised that there was one point of "overriding importance. The Israelis — I repeat it, but I make no apology for repeating it — really must withdraw to the internationally recognised frontiers. There should be no more enclaves under protection in the south beyond the power of the Lebanese Government."

"The objectives of the Israeli action seem to have grown as the invasion has progressed. From the creation of a demilitarised zone north of their border, their goal appears to have become the elimination of the PLO as an element in the Middle East equation. I venture to say that I think this is unrealistic. The Palestinian people who, at around four million in total, outnumber Israelis, are not simply going to go away; and they have a right to self-determination enshrined in the United Nations Charter. The effect of the military defeat of the PLO may well be to discredit those in the leadership who stood for the path of diplomacy. This surely cannot be what the Israelis intended. The Lebanese crisis has proved once more that there will be no lasting peace in the Middle East without a solution which takes account of the aspirations of the Palestinians, otherwise they will remain a dispossessed people, forced from country to country in the Middle East and inevitably a source of tension and instability."

SDP absence

The main debate, however, on the Lebanon took place in the

House of Commons on June 22 and involved spokesmen for the Conservative, Labour and Liberal parties. The Social Democratic Party was not represented by any of its leaders, but that may be attributed to the absence, as yet, of any formulation of policy by that party.

Mr. Pym, declaring that "the Israeli invasion represents a major setback to prospects for a lasting peace in the region", reiterated that Mr. Habib's ceasefire had held since the summer of 1981. "Then the quiet was broken by Israeli air raids. Only after these air raids was there artillery bombardment from the Lebanese side of the border. And it was this bombardment which was taken to serve as a pretext for invasion."

"I cannot accept that this background justifies a full-scale armed invasion. Nor does it justify the claim to cleanse an area of 25 miles or so of Lebanese territory. And even if it did, this professed objective would seem to bear little relation to the course that the Israeli armed forces have followed since, which has led them to the outskirts of Beirut."

"Turning to the justification relating to the government on the Lebanon, we certainly want to see Lebanon united under a strengthened central government and at peace. If this were to be one result of the present conflict it would be a lasting benefit, albeit one that will have to be set against the extremely high costs in human lives and human suffering which have been incurred by the people of Lebanon. But a political settlement in the Lebanon, however desirable it may be, cannot justify an invasion by a neighbouring country. Nor is military action likely to produce a reliable answer to problems which require essentially a solution by political means."

"It would be quite wrong for Israel to impose her own preferred political solution on Lebanon by armed force. And what is more, it would not work. Any settlement which was achieved under the shadow of the Israeli army could not last, because it would be seen by the Muslims in Lebanon, and by the Arab world generally, as imposed under duress."

"If Israel is really interested in permitting the emergence of a more stable Lebanese political structure, she should withdraw her forces in accordance with Security Council resolution 509 and help to create the conditions that will make the free expression of the wishes of the Lebanese people possible."

"There is also the justification that is related to the PLO. We recognise Israel's longing for security and understand her unwillingness to deal with the PLO while that organisation refuses to accept her existence and to renounce terrorism as a weapon in its armoury. But the scale of the Israeli invasion has been quite disproportionate to the objective of achieving security from terrorist attack. What is more, the destruction of the PLO's organisation in Beirut will not, in my view, enhance Israel's security."

"Clearly Israel cannot destroy the entire Palestinian people. The PLO, whether we like it or not, enjoys widespread support among Palestinians throughout the Middle East. The destruction of the PLO's political structure will lead to frustration and despair—the very conditions in which extremists have always flourished."

"The PLO leadership in Beirut are men who have tried to lead a disparate movement towards a diplomatic solution to their grievances. They may not always have done so consistently, but that has been their purpose. If they are routed, the diplomatic path will be discredited in the eyes of many young Palestinians, and I believe, even discarded by some. The destruction of the PLO in Beirut may provoke precisely what the Israelis and all of us most seek to avoid—which is return to the extremism that produced the international terrorism of the early 1970s. I have explained the government's view that the Israeli invasion cannot be justified as a legitimate exercise of the inherent right of self-defence that Israel shares with all cause of peace in the Middle East. The problems of the Lebanon, and those which underlie the wider conflict between the Arabs and Israel, are made more rather than less complicated by the resort to arms. That makes it all the more necessary that we should add our weight to the search for an acceptable alternative. I assume the House that we shall do so. We do not delude ourselves that there are short cuts through the difficult terrain which I should now like to describe."

"I shall deal first with the Palestinians. The crucial problem remains that of the Palestinians. Lebanon can bear witness to the fact that the Palestinian people will remain a factor for instability in the Middle East until their political aspirations can be met. The autonomy talks represent one approach to the problem of the political future of the Palestinians, but they have been dogged from the outset by disagreement both on what should be the ultimate objective of the autonomy process and on practical aspects of the powers to be granted to the Palestinians in the occupied territories. We and our partners in Europe have always made it clear that we



Mr. Douglas Hurd: "There were no artillery or rocket attacks by the PLO across the Israel-Lebanon border between the implementation of the ceasefire in July 1981 and May 9, 1982, when the Palestinians responded to Israeli air attacks on their position in the Lebanon."

would not wish to undermine the efforts of the Camp David signatories to find a solution to the wider Palestinian problem. But we recognise that the autonomy process suffers from a further serious defect. It offers nothing to Palestinians outside the West Bank and Gaza. It cannot therefore be a long-term solution to the Palestinian question, unless it leads on to negotiations involving authentic Palestinian representatives."

"The government's view, which is shared by the other members of the Community remains that the Palestinian problem can be settled only by an overall peace settlement which takes account of the Palestinians' right to determine their future. However difficult it may seem — it seems more difficult now than before — it is as true now as before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon that this will have to be worked out in negotiations between all the interested parties, including Israel. The only territory in which an act of Palestinian self-determination could realistically be carried out is the territory of the West Bank and Gaza, which was occupied by Israel in the 1967 war. What would emerge on this territory would be for the Palestinians themselves to determine. The options that are available to the Palestinians logically include that of a state, but the logic of self-determination points equally to the fact that other options are also open. The important point would be that it should be an act of free choice, taken in the knowledge of the political realities of the region. The inter-

ests of the Palestinian people, once their legitimate rights had been recognised, would surely be for co-operation with their powerful neighbour Israel."

"Several Israeli leaders have spoken of Jordan as providing a solution to the dispossession of the Palestinian people. The trouble with that idea is that neither the Palestinians nor the Jordanians are prepared to accept it."

"The Palestinians see their home as being on the West Bank of Jordan. Any negotiated settlement will have to take that into account, just as it will have to provide adequate guarantees for the security of Israel. A negotiated settlement that meets the aspirations of the Palestinian people—if it can ever be achieved—would provide a much sounder basis for a just and, therefore, lasting peace between Israel and Palestinians than the peace which Israel is attempting to impose by force of arms in the Lebanon and by its settlements policy on the West Bank. Those two principles—Palestinian rights and the Israeli right to security—remain as fundamental today as in June 1980 when they were affirmed in the Venice Declaration. My main anxiety today is that we are further away now from the implementation of those principles than we were then."

Labour Party views

Mr. Denis Healey, the Labour Party spokesman for foreign affairs, then declared that people

ought not to confine themselves to expressions of indignation at Mr. Begin's action or to humanitarian concern at its consequences: "We must look beyond the immediate issues behind the Lebanese war—the need for a ceasefire; the withdrawal of Israeli forces; the re-establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping force—to some of the underlying problems." "Rightly or wrongly, America is blamed throughout the Arab world for what is now happening in the Middle East. The present Administration have claimed the right to intervene at will in the Middle East wherever they feel their interests threatened and are building a rapid deployment force to acquire the capacity so to intervene. Above all, as the state of Israel wholly depends on economic and military aid from the United States, Washington is inevitably regarded as responsible for whatever the Israeli government do, even when that government act in flat defiance of American advice, as they did when the Israelis crossed the Lebanese frontier a fortnight ago."

In comparison with the United States, Britain, even in concern with the whole of the European Community, can play only a minor role directly, but Britain and Europe—particularly Britain and Europe acting together—can still exert a major influence on American policy in the Middle East, especially when Washington is uncertain or divided on what to do, as it certainly is at present."

"Some Americans and Israelis obviously dream of creating a Christian Maronite Lebanon as a stable and permanent factor in the Middle East. However, I believe that history teaches us that is a hollow reed on which to base a policy. When such a Lebanon existed briefly after the end of the French mandate, it was destroyed by internal tensions that were far weaker than they are now."

"The balance in the Lebanon collapsed long before the Palestinians were expelled from Jordan into the state of Lebanon. It is perfectly true that since the Jordanian government expelled the Palestinians into Lebanon, tensions have increased for various reasons. The Israeli government deliberately exploited them to set up a Phalangist-Christian security zone on their northern frontier. The instability of the Lebanese polycas people wish it to be now was exposed long before those events. In the late 1950s and early 1960s."

"To attempt to create a Christian banana republic, kept alive by wealthy European tourists as an Israeli satellite, is doomed to failure."

"The United States is no longer in a position to protect or sustain the balance of power in the Arabian peninsula. Its failure to restrain Israel just after its decision to send another 75 F16s to Israel has pushed the traditional monarchies surrounding the Gulf already towards the Soviet Union."

EDITOR'S NOTE: The second part of this article issued by the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU), will appear in Sunday's Jordan Times.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION		CULTURAL CENTRES		AMMAN AIRPORT		EMERGENCIES	
MAIN CHANNEL		Service Clubs		ARRIVALS		NIGHT DUTY	
05:30 Koran		American Centre tel. 41520		07:15 Cairo (EA)		Ambulance 193, 75111	
06:10 Children's Programmes		British Council 36147-8		08:55 Agaba (RJ)		Fire, fire, police 199	
06:30 That's Incredible		French Cultural Centre 37009		09:00 Cairo (RJ)		Blood bank 75121	
07:00 Programme Review		Goethe Institute 41993		09:00 Larnaca (CY)		Civil Defence rescue 6111	
08:00 News in Arabic		Soviet Cultural Centre 44203		09:15 Kuwait (RJ)		Fire headquarters 22090-3	
08:30 Arabic Series		Spanish Cultural Centre 39777		09:20 Kuwait (RJ)		Police rescue 192, 3111, 3777	
09:30 Wrestling		Turkish Cultural Centre 39777		09:25 Kuwait (RJ)		Police headquarters 39141	
11:00 News in Arabic		Haya Arts Centre 65195		09:30 Kuwait (RJ)		Traffic police 56590-1	
FOREIGN CHANNEL		Husseini Youth City 67181		09:35 Kuwait (RJ)		Electric Power Co. 36381-2	
06:00 French Programme		Y.W.C.A. 41793		09:40 Kuwait (RJ)		Municipal water service 71125-8	
07:00 News in French		Y.W.M.C.A. 6451		09:45 Kuwait (RJ)		HOSPITALS	
07:30 News in Hebrew		Amman Municipal Library 36111		09:50 Kuwait (RJ)		Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32	
08:00 Comedy: Angie		University of Jordan Library 84355		09:55 Kuwait (RJ)		Al-Matariy, J. Amman 44281-4	
09:00 Shakespeare's		MUSEUMS		09:55 Kuwait (RJ)		Akab Maternity 42441	
10:00 All's Well That Ends Well		Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.		09:55 Kuwait (RJ)		Jabal Amman Maternity 42362	
RADIO JORDAN		Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.		09:55 Kuwait (RJ)		Malhas, J. Amman 36140	
855 KHz AM & 99 KHz FM & partly on 9500 KHz SW		Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.		09:55 Kuwait (RJ)		Palestine, Shmeisani 64717-4	
07:10 Morning Show		VOICE OF AMERICA		09:55 Kuwait (RJ)		University Hospital 84584-5	
08:00 News Summary		05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and This Week 17:30 Press Conference USA 18:00 Special English: News, Words, and Their Stories. Features: Short Stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 Weekend 20:00 Special English 20:30 New York, New York 21:00 News and This Week 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 Special English: newswords and their stories 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend		09:55 Kuwait (RJ)		Dr. Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67158	
09:00 News Summary		05:10 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and This Week 17:30 Press Conference USA 18:00 Special English: News, Words, and Their Stories. Features: Short Stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 Weekend 20:00 Special English 20:30 New York, New York 21:00 News and This Week 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 Special English: newswords and their stories 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend		09:55 Kuwait (RJ)		Al-Mushar, J. Hussein 67127-9	
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MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.		Garlic	
Apple (African)	450 / 400	Grapes	260 / 200
Apple (Double Red)	280 / 200	Grape leaves	300 / 250
Apple (Golden)	280 / 200	Hot Green Pepper	240 / 200
Apple (Japanese)	360 / 300	Lemon	380 / 300
Apple (Local)	180 / 140	Melion	70 / 50
Apple (Starkent)	280 / 200	Marrow (large)	150 / 120
Apricot (Local)	230 / 200	Marrow (small)	200 / 160
Carrot	110 / 80	Melon	180 / 120
Cauliflower (white)	170 / 140	Okra	240 / 200
Cherries	350 / 300	Onion (dry)	130 / 100
Cucumber (large)	150 / 120	Parsley	100 / 100
Cucumber (small)	220 / 180	Peaches	320 / 280
Eggplant (small)	140 / 100	Pears (Lebanese)	360 / 300
Figs	140 / 120	Plums	200 / 150
		Potato (imported)	130 / 100
		Radish	150 / 10

Abu Qourah back from Jeddah meeting on Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — National Jordanian Red Crescent Society (NJRCS) President Ahmad Abu Qourah returned to Amman Thursday evening after taking



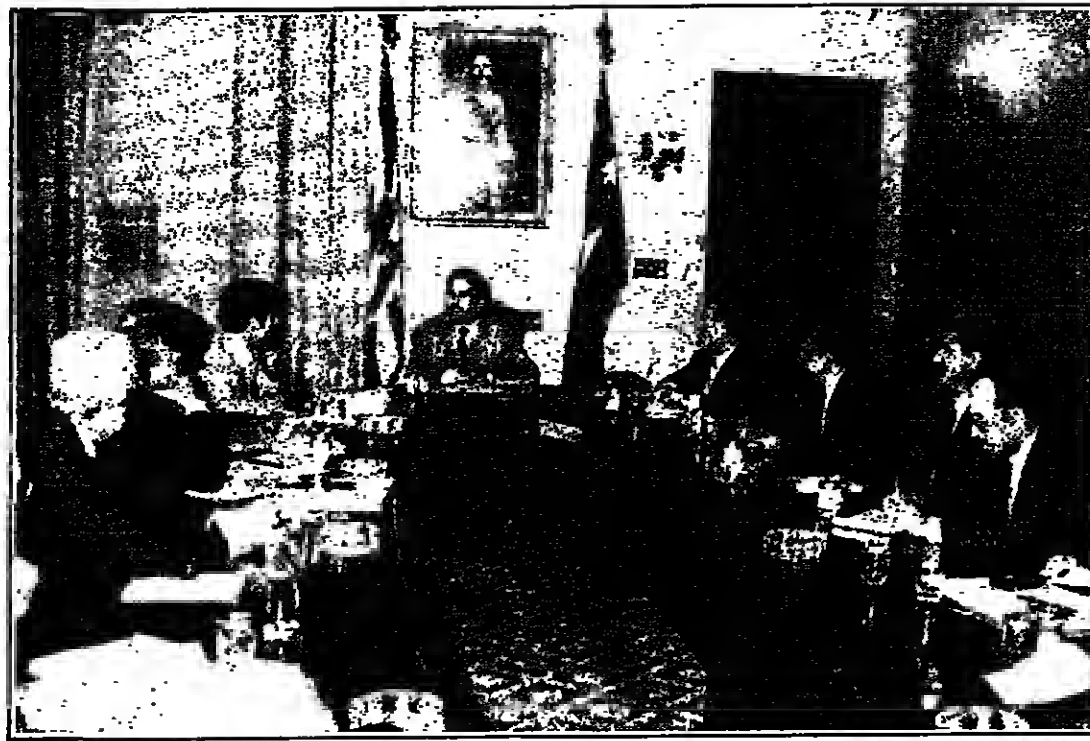
Red Crescent Chairman Ahmad Abu Qourah

part in a meeting of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies in Jeddah.

He said the participants discussed the situation in Lebanon and issued an appeal to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to increase its humanitarian assistance and relief and medical supplies to the victims of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and to offer protection to civilians in compliance with the Geneva agreements.

They also called for increased cooperation between the ICRC and Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies in extending assistance to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The participants said they would hold their next meeting in Beirut when conditions are favourable to discuss in length Lebanon's needs of relief assistance and aid to the people.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan (centre) chairs the meeting in Amman with the visiting delegation of U.S. congressmen. (Petra photo)

Prince Hassan, Abu Odeh hold talks with U.S. delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, conferred at the Royal Court Thursday evening with a delegation of U.S. congressmen now on a fact-finding tour of the Middle East region. The six-member delegation reviewed with Prince Hassan the latest developments in the Middle East and the grave and deteriorating situation in Lebanon in the aftermath of the Israeli invasion of that country and its siege of Beirut. Prince Hassan called for a speedy action to find a just and comprehensive solution to the basic problem that would safeguard the rights of the Palestinian people.

During the meeting Prince Hassan also spoke about the Iraq-Iran war and Iraq's defence of Arab interests and dignity in the face of Iran's expansionist and ambitious designs.

The delegation saw a show of documents and slides featuring Israel's settlement policy in the occupied Arab territory and its recurrent ill practices and violations of human rights there. Members of the delegation said that they will submit a report about their impressions to the American government and the U.S. Congress.

Earlier, Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh received the delegation which arrived here Thursday on a two-day visit to Jordan. The Minister told the delegation that the U.S. policy lacks credibility especially with regards to the current Israeli aggression on Lebanon and its connection with the Palestine problem which is the crux of the whole issue. Mr. Abu Odeh described a document signed by PLO chairman Yasser Arafat,

recognising U.N. resolutions on Palestine as a great achievement and a constructive and courageous step.

"This document," he said, "puts the U.S. administration to the test as to its real intention vis-a-vis a Middle East peaceful settlement." He called on the delegation members who are led by representative Nick Rahall (Democrat, W. Virginia) to act towards implementing the contents of the document for the sake of achieving a balanced and just peace.

Upon arrival here Thursday the delegation leader said that Jordan can play a key role in any future Middle East settlement. He described Israel's shelling of Beirut as horrible. "We were deeply saddened and impressed by what we saw in Lebanon and the streets of West Beirut where we saw the destroyed schools, hospitals and residential districts.

King Hussein attacks U.S. policy on Mideast

PARIS (Petra) — The United States now has a bad image because it is Israel's patron and ally. His Majesty King Hussein was quoted as saying in a magazine interview.

He told the Paris Match magazine published Thursday that the events in Lebanon call on world governments, especially the United States to declare their stands clearly vis-a-vis the war of genocide which Israel is waging on the Lebanese and Palestinian people who, for the first time ever find themselves besieged in an Arab capital.

Israel's practices and its aggressive policies are behind the region's instability, but had the situation in the Arab World been different, such a tragedy could have been averted, the King said.

He added: "I cannot imagine a solution to the Palestinian problem without the active participation of the Palestinians themselves, and I do not know why the Soviet Union and European nations should be kept away from participating in drawing up a peaceful settlement."

Asked about his views of the Camp David agreements, King Hussein said "Israel's invasion of Lebanon has put an end to these agreements, and therefore there should be a call for convening an international conference in which all concerned parties should participate including the Palestinian people." This he said requires a definition of new principles for achieving a durable and just peace otherwise the region will witness further bloodshed and a real tragedy.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Lebanese fighters have suffered a great deal and offered many sacrifices, but in return they have inflicted heavy losses on the Israelis who tend to conceal many



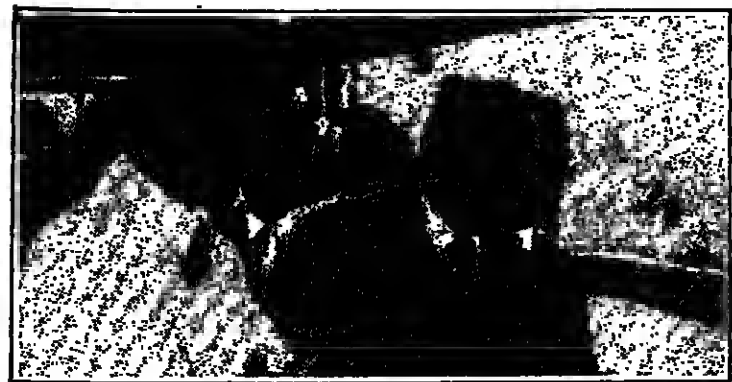
of the facts, King Hussein said. "Whatever happens, even if Israel continued its drive to destroy Beirut the Palestine problem would survive, and when the Palestinians lose their rights, lands and homes as well as their sons, sisters, brothers and dignity their reaction would become so violent and would not be restricted to this part of the world," King Hussein warned.

In the interview, King Hussein referred to the coordination existing between Jordan and Iraq saying that joint decisions taken in coordination with President Saddam Hussein reflect brotherly ties and cooperation between the two countries.

"It has been proved beyond

doubt that an armament cooperation now exists between Israel and Iran. Iran had received weapons from Israel and also Soviet arms through Syria, but we also know that neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union allow military assistance to be passed on to other countries without their approval", King Hussein pointed out.

The King again reiterated his total support for Iraq in its just struggle, and defence of its land in the face of Iran's aggression. He added that there are attempts at present at dividing and dismembering the Arab World into small states and communities with the purpose of creating conflict among them and eventually destroying them.



Information Under-Secretary Peter Salah views the books on display at the international book exhibition now taking place at the Prince Hashem Birds' Garden. (Petra photo)

Information under-secretary opens international book exhibit

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Under-Secretary Peter Salah opened an international book exhibition and sale at the Prince Hashem Birds' Garden in Shmeisani on Thursday afternoon.

On display are more than 40,000 books covering among other subjects, medicine, engineering, technical skills, business and school and university textbooks.

According to the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA), Director-General Ahmad Sharaka, visitors can purchase any number of books at reduced prices. The books which will be exhibited for nine days have been brought to Amman from the Ship M/V Logos International now docked at Aqaba where another exhibition is to be mounted on Saturday.

Council approves Health Insurance Draft Law

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Health Council (HHC) Thursday made an initial endorsement of the country's Health Insurance Corporation's Draft Law. The draft law will now be referred to the cabinet for approval. The council also reviewed the work of an HHC committee which had been formed at a previous session to discuss health and health-related professions that would be included in the draft law.

Meeting discusses Amman's health, traffic problems

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at Amman Municipality Thursday to review traffic problems in Amman, health and environmental conditions in the city and ways of handling them effectively.

At the meeting, attended by Interior Minister Ahmad Obeidat, Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni and senior officials, measures to be taken by the municipality in view of these problems were discussed. Also discussed were means of handling obstacles obstructing the work of municipal officials, especially those involved in issuing fines for violators of sanitary regulations.

Hassan condoles Krishan family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Thursday delegated the Royal Court Secretary-General Youssef Bouran to convey his condolences to the Krishan family on the death of Ibrahim Krishan.

Dudin meets W. German envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Bolstering agricultural cooperation between Jordan and West Germany was discussed at a meeting here Thursday by Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin and the West German charge d'affaires in Amman. They also discussed the activities of a West German team now employed on a project for preventing soil erosion at the Zarqa River basin.

Ministry reviews 1983 projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Social Development's 1983 planned projects were reviewed at a meeting held under Minister of Social Development Ibrahim Al Multi Thursday. The projects cover the fields of special education for handicapped people, social defence against crime, childhood, local community development and women affairs.

The projects entail the establishment of new centres and institutes for the handicapped and nursery schools.

Danish trade team to visit Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Danish economic and industrial delegation is due here on Aug. 1 for an official visit to Jordan expected to last several days. During the visit, the delegation members will hold talks with Jordanian officials and businessmen on ways of bolstering economic relations between Denmark and Jordan and increasing the volume of trade between the two countries.

Continued from page 1

Mediators seek ceasefire

Israeli reaction

Meanwhile Israel said it had not yet received a firm commitment that Palestinian forces were prepared to leave Beirut and it rejected a U.N. call to lift its blockade on the besieged city.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin told a parliamentary committee the government was still waiting for the commitment and referred to Israeli differences with the United States over plans for

the commando withdrawal.

Sources at the closed meeting quoted Mr. Begin as saying that Israel did not accept American suggestions that its forces should pull out of sight of the Beirut-Damascus highway when the commandos pass along the road.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said that in the absence of a clear-cut guarantee, Israel remained sceptical whether the estimated 6,000 PLO force intended to evacuate Beirut.

PLO confirms decision

of the PLO's armed forces surrounded in West Beirut by Israeli forces.

Mr. Abbas, a member of the PLO delegation to the Jeddah meeting, said Palestinian acceptance of the plan reflected the position of the PLO leadership. He declined further comment.

The plan set no timetable for the withdrawal but in Beirut Palestinian sources said PLO leader Yasser Arafat had proposed a pull-out within one month of most of the commandos to four Arab states, Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Iraq.

The sources said the commandos would leave through Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley close to the Syrian border.

None of the four Arab coun-

tries, which want a withdrawal linked to a Middle East settlement, have publicly committed themselves to taking in the commandos.

But a U.S. congressional delegation now touring the Middle East has said after talks in Cairo and Amman that Egypt is ready to accept 3,000 commandos and Jordan between 800 and 2,000.

While Iraq, engaged in war with Iran, has remained silent on this issue, Syria has said it is prepared to give refuge only to the PLO leaders.

The Arab League committee, which also includes Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Algeria, said its plan called for guarantees to be worked out by the PLO and Lebanon for the departing forces and for Palestinian civilians.

U.S. team holds talks

mantling of the air-bases in the Sinai when the Israelis withdrew. Ms. Oaker: Let me also add that, it's certainly a pleasure to be in Jordan as two of us happen to be Arab-Americans and we look with great pride at the wonderful country of Jordan which is a very important ally of the U.S. We have seen an awful lot of sorrow among the varieties of people in the Middle East.

Currently we see the sadness of the people in Lebanon, Palestinian people and Lebanese people and as we repeatedly have said some of us have never seen anything quite as catastrophic, as we are the first delegation that did visit personally West Beirut along with the south under the auspices of the Lebanese government and our own government.

One of the things I would like to say for the benefit of anyone from the American press, is that I am deeply disturbed by reports that I heard that in the Security Council meeting last night, (U.S. envoy to

the Israeli Foreign Ministry said) remained very cautious.

The senior official reiterated Israel was insisting on every PLO fighter leaving Beirut and Lebanon without any stop-over in east or North Lebanon.

The Ararat plan envisages the dispersal of most of the PLO men in Beirut to Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq but does not appear to cover some 1,000 to 1,500 men, mostly from the Fatah organisation.

Israeli officials said they expected to hear from U.S. mediator Habib at any time on the PLO's intentions.

Epidemic threatens Beirut

partial blockade may be just as dangerous as the fighting.

UNICEF officials, who are playing a major role in distributing water in West Beirut, mentioned typhoid and paratyphoid as two diseases which could spread quickly if the water is not turned on again in the next few days.

Water and electricity supplies to West Beirut are controlled from mainly right-wing East Beirut.

Lebanese officials say Israeli soldiers have occupied two key installations and have forbidden local staff to supply water or power to the west.

The United Nations Security Council demanded Thursday night that Israel end the blockade. All but one of the 15 members voted for the resolution. The United States did not take part.

U.S. officials said President Reagan is expected to raise the subject of the blockade with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir when they meet on Monday.

Washington's Middle East envoy, Philip Habib, is reported to have appealed to Israel to restore power and water supplies.

But Lebanese officials say the Israelis, who ended an earlier cut-off after an international uproar, appear determined to maintain the pressure until the Palestinian fighters make what they see as an iron-clad commitment to quit Beirut.

Cases of typhoid

Local newspapers have reported isolated cases of typhoid in recent days.

Aid officials said the danger of disease would increase as people in West Beirut, particularly the thousands of refugees from the Israeli-occupied south, are forced to drink water from Beirut's 150 wells.

Many families have big stocks of

drinking water, or can afford to buy bottled mineral water and quench their thirst on soft drinks or melons.

But fruit prices are rising and bottled water has almost doubled in price, hitting the poorer families hardest.

Despite the blockade, most foods are available, often smuggled into West Beirut through the olive groves in no-man's land to the south-east of the city.

Newspapers reported Friday that the Israelis were tightening the noose around the western sector, and quoted Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan as saying: "They want to kill civilians with shell and destruction, or with hunger and thirst."

A Red Cross flour convoy was cancelled Friday after the Israelis refused to give permission for it to enter West Beirut, a Red Cross spokesman said.

The last Red Cross convoy was let in three days ago with 100 tonnes of flour.

The daily Al Nahar newspaper said three small trucks loaded with fruit and vegetables were set on fire by the Israelis Friday as their drivers tried to enter the besieged city.

At West Beirut's main fire station, about 50 women and children waited with plastic jerry cans and old chemical containers to fill up at a tap producing a slow trickle of water.

Fire chief Col. Izzat Ramadan said it was the last working mains supply of fresh water and it would run dry in two hours time.

At a distribution point near the port, a UNICEF engineer tested the salt content of the well water, but the metre's needle shot beyond the end of the scale at 5,000 milligrams per litre—already ten times the normal maximum for drinking purposes.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers, and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(Write one word only per box — please print!)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____

Name :
Address :
Signature :

Jordan Times

Responsible Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD
Editor-in-Chief: RAMI G. KHOURI
Managing Editor: GEORGE S. HAWATMEH
Advertising Manager: FERNANDO FRANCIS

Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 6781, Amman, Jordan.
Telephone: 671712-3-4
Telex: 21497 ALRAJ JO
Telegrams: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except on public holidays and on days when the Jordanian government is closed.

United States increases concern over the spread of communism in Central America

Though in control, Nicaragua leaders are in trouble

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Three years after ending the tyrannical rule of the Somoza family, Nicaragua's left-wing leaders appear firmly in control, despite high-level defections from their ranks, a sick economy, and open hostility from the United States.

But even diplomats sympathetic to the nine-man ruling directorate in Managua say that the joyful revolutionary spirit of 1979, when tens of thousands cheered the youthful victors of the Nicaraguan civil war, has been steadily evaporating.

The leadership is trying to keep alive what remains of the old fervor by telling the country's 2.5 million people again and again that the United States is trying to strangle Nicaragua economically and sap its strength militarily by arming and financing followers of the late dictator Anastasio Somoza.

The government has accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of complicity in a "silent invasion" by well-armed rightists operating from Honduras, the closest ally of the U.S. in Central America.

Honduras implicated

Much-publicised training camps for Nicaraguan exiles in Florida and regular cross-border raids by rightist gunmen based along the Honduran frontier have been used as evidence by the directorate that Nicaragua's problems are caused by outside interference.

Incursions were seized on by the leadership as justification for tightening its grasp on the country. A day after saboteurs slipped across the border from Honduras and blew up two important bridges, the directorate imposed a 30-day state of emergency. Announced on March 15, the state of emergency has been extended ever since. It gave the army and police sweeping powers of arrest and detention, suspended civil rights, and provided for news censorship.

The United States has not denied Nicaraguan charges that the sabotage squad included two American citizens associated with the CIA. And according to a senior European diplomat in Central America, the U.S. State Department was irritated when it learned that the bridges were being rebuilt with aid from West Germany.

U.S. hostility is based on the contention, not shared by most Western European countries, that Nicaragua is acting in concert with Cuba and the Soviet Union in exporting Marxist revolution to the rest of Central America.

In January last year, the Reagan administration cut off all economic aid to Nicaragua after accusing the directorate of supplying weapons to left-wing guerrillas trying to topple the government in El Salvador.

External aid is a key requirement for Nicaragua because its most pressing problems are economic rather than military. Some basic commodities have been rationed while inflation is rising and living standards are falling. Nicaragua's foreign debt now stands at \$2.4 billion, according to Edmundo Jarquin, head of the Nicaraguan fund for international reconstruction.

Critics of the Sandinist leaders — named after Augusto Cesar Sandino who led a successful six-year fight against U.S. intervention troops 50 years ago — blame mismanagement and extravagant spending on the military for the economic malaise.

Not their fault

But Sandinist leaders insist that much of it is not their fault, having inherited a staggering \$1.6 billion foreign debt from Somoza and falling victim to a slump in the price of commodities which account for most of Nicaragua's exports.

The most prominent defector from Sandinist ranks, Eden Pastora — better known as "comandante zero" — disagrees. "Despite generous development loans and outright grants totalling over \$1.5 billion, the economy is in shambles," he wrote in the New York Times a few days before the revolution's third anniversary, due to be celebrated on July 19.

"...Instead of working to create a mixed economy... the Sandinist leadership has created a bloated and inefficient public sector that is siphoning off and squandering a disproportionate share of the country's scarce resources."

Commandante zero resigned from his post as deputy defence minister a year ago and declared his opposition to the directorate last April 15. Denounced as a traitor and a servant of American imperialism by the directorate, commandante zero has won the backing of two other defectors

from the junta, Alfonso Robelo Callejas and Arturo Cruz.

The Sandinists were clearly worried that the support they have been enjoying in Western Europe might be eroded by an energetic lobbying campaign launched by their former colleagues. Less than two weeks after Pastora ended a tour of Europe during which he met leaders of the Socialist International — the umbrella group for the West's social democratic parties — the chief of the directorate also went on a European trip.

France eases Soviets hold

He had talks with Spanish leaders and President Francois Mitterrand of France, a country which angered the U.S. last December by signing an \$18 million contract with Nicaragua for the supply of helicopters, rocket launchers, air-to-ground missiles, trucks, and two missile patrol boats.

After the talks, French officials said the deal was going through and France was prepared to grant Nicaragua an additional \$14 million in financial aid — giving substance to the French argument that unless the West helped Nicaragua it was bound to be sucked into the Soviet orbit.

Israeli attacks and evacuation plans

THE CONFIRMATION on Friday by a senior Palestinian official, Mahmoud Abbas, that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had agreed to withdraw from West Beirut under an Arab peace plan for Lebanon could only draw more Israeli air and naval bombardment and heavy shelling of the Lebanese capital.

At this particular juncture, the continuation of destruction and death and the strengthening of the blockade of West Beirut, including the cutting-off of water and electricity, could not be aimed at saving Beirut and Lebanon, noted Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan in the course of a discussion he had with U.S. envoy Philip Habib on Friday.

If ever there was a question of whether the PLO was willing to leave Beirut, there is not one anymore. So, what then does Israel want?

It has long been the policy of Israeli Prime Minister Begin that the PLO should somehow disappear. He ordered his army to try a military solution in Lebanon, but his effort has

thus far failed. Even if the PLO will completely withdraw from Lebanon, it is possible that Begin, paranoid as he is, will still feel that the job he started is not yet finished.

The PLO leadership meanwhile realises that Israel has enough American weapons — and its leaders are mad enough — to flatten all of West Beirut along with its inhabitants. Yet, it was not the Israeli threat to destroy or to storm the city as much as the acceptance of the Arab peace plan that brought the PLO to agree to the evacuation from Beirut.

As far as the world could see during the past two months, the Arabs have largely been absent from the war in Lebanon. Lately however, they showed up to present the withdrawal plan. The question now is whether the Arabs will still be around when Israel decides it does not want their plan and insists on the complete destruction of the PLO before their very eyes. Would they, from now on, answer more Israeli attacks with more evacuation plans?

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Silence is not the answer to massacres

Following the climax of the massacre committed by the Zionists against West Beirut, U.S. envoy Philip Habib intensified the psychological war he is waging against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) by asking for a Palestinian pledge in which the PLO agrees to evacuate its fighters from Lebanon. The bloody and the psychological terrorism have united to liquidate the Palestinian issue, exterminate it along with the will of the Arabs in the Lebanese arena. The criminal scheme is escalating, counting each breath the Palestinian and the Lebanese fighters are taking and pressing them to accept surrender within few hours.

These fighters who remained steadfast in the face of bloody Israeli terrorism will not be influenced by psychological terrorism. It remains for the Arabs who have been satisfied with "political efforts" to participate knowingly or unknowingly in the psychological war being faced by the strugglers.

The Beirut massacre might be renewed, particularly so because Menachem Begin is doing his

best to liquidate both, the PLO and the Palestinian issue before he visits Zaire within a few days in order to convince the Africans that Israel is controlling the region. But Arab silence will not stop the massacre. Arab silence will not stop the psychological war Philip Habib is waging against the PLO and the Palestinian issue. The Arabs must rise to fight and to deter the aggressors because it is only by struggle that the Arabs could make others listen to reason and respond to His Majesty King Hussein's call for convening an international conference which should include the Soviet Union, The European community and the PLO in order to secure the just and comprehensive solution to the problem.

King Hussein has said that the Arabs find themselves besieged in an Arab capital, stressing that Israel has buried the Camp David agreements by launching its brutal aggression on Lebanon. This explanation should be more than enough to drive the Arabs to shoulder their responsibilities, not only to defend the PLO and the Palestinian question but to defend their own existence and the future of their coming generations.

Al Dustour: U.S. handling of the Mideast is dangerous

The United States has threatened to veto the French-Egyptian draft resolution which is to be submitted to the United Nations Security Council to settle the Lebanese crisis because this resolution contains an article calling for the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This U.S. stand stresses His Majesty King Hussein's statement to Paris Match (magazine) in which he pointed out that the U.S. image in the Arab World has worsened and deteriorated because the United States denies the Palestinians their rights and because it blindly supports Israel's policies.

The deterioration being witnessed in the region and escalating Israeli mania for expansion and violence have been the result of the United States' monopoly of the peace process. The United States has exploited its position and its free hand to support Israel and not to establish real peace and

to end the conflict. The United States has been providing Israel with limitless support enabling it to continue its aggression on the Arab Nation, particularly on the Palestinian people. Hence is the importance of King Hussein's call for convening an international conference to establish a just and comprehensive settlement in the region. Because of this the King says that there will never be a just and comprehensive settlement without the participation of the Palestinian people, as represented by the PLO — the organisation which expresses the will of and speaks on behalf of the Palestinian people.

The United States' dealing with developments in the region prevents the world from shouldering its role in achieving the sought peace in the Middle East. The escalating Israeli danger to Arab and world peace and security will certainly destroy what is left of Arab-U.S. relations.

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — Western governments are hopeful that Namibia (South West Africa) is finally heading towards independence in a settlement seen as vital to African stability.

Unless last-minute snags develop in backstage negotiations, officials say the former German colony is on course to become Africa's newest black-ruled state by the spring of 1983. They report more progress in recent weeks on overcoming remaining obstacles than at any time in the five years in which Western nations have worked for a Namibian solution.

The officials say there is also growing confidence that a parallel deal will be struck which will lead to the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola. Western diplomats in New York are trying to settle final problems in triangular bargaining involving black African states, South Africa and Namibia's SWAPO guerrillas.

If all goes well, officials say, a self-rule package could be ready by the end of July, and the complex process connected with a South African handover could start by September.

Under a United Nations plan, seven months would be needed before a black-led government could take over. The plan calls for a ceasefire in a 16-year bush war fought by the South West Africa People's Organisation, withdrawal of 18,000 to 20,000 South African troops, deployment of a U.N. peace force, and elections for a constituent assembly.

Only six months ago, the latest Western mediation effort seemed to be running into the ground.

Contact group

Essential pieces in the jigsaw have been put together in the last three weeks by U.S., British, Canadian, French and West German officials in talks at the U.N. and in Washington.

The five nations form a "contact group" which has sent emissaries shuttling around Africa to promote a compromise. "If things go on the way they are and some understanding can be reached on the Cubans, it could all happen very quickly," a senior contact group official said.

The officials say there is also growing confidence that a parallel deal will be struck which will lead to the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

South Africa agreed four years ago to independence for the mineral-rich territory of one million people, but a solution was thwarted by constant arguments over practicalities.

The delays prompted fears in the West that other African states might be drawn into the Namibian war, with grave risks for stability in southern Africa.

While all five Western governments are active in the mediation effort, the Reagan administration is working largely alone with the Marxist government in Luanda to secure the withdrawal of an estimated 15,000-20,000 Cubans from Angola. Both the

U.S. and South Africa say a Cuban pullout is essential to make a Namibian settlement stick.

Angola has played a critical role in the Namibian crisis, as the main base for SWAPO guerrillas striking across the border. Cuban troops and advisers have been in Angola since the country was plunged into civil war after gaining independence from Portugal in 1975. The troops came to help Angola's Soviet-backed leaders in routing guerrillas supported by South Africa.

No need for Cubans

While Angola has officially rejected any "linkage" between their presence and a Namibian settlement, it has said the need for Cuban troops will diminish when there is no longer a risk of South African cross-border raids in pursuit of SWAPO.

South African forces have frequently crossed into Angola and last summer claimed to have killed 1,000 SWAPO guerrillas and Angolan troops in a 13-day offensive.

Western diplomats say all sides involved have cooperated recently in moving towards a solution, although SWAPO leaders have said they do not want to be hustled into an agreement. Last week, the contact group told the U.N. that the first phase of an independence settlement — agreement on basic constitutional principles — had been successfully negotiated.

In second phase talks in New York, the Western mediators are working out final details for the deployment of U.N. Transition Assistance Group (TAG) forces to supervise a ceasefire and a peaceful transfer after 67 years of South African control. South Africa seized Namibia from Germany in the World War I and since

1966 has stayed there in defiance of U.N. rulings.

Afro-Asian impartiality

A key problem still to be settled provides for assurances to South Africa that the U.N.'s Afro-Asian majority, bitterly opposed to Pretoria's racial policies, will operate impartially.

Contact group officials say they believe this can be arranged, and that the U.N. will pull back on the vocal public support and financial aid it has given to SWAPO.

Western diplomats say the

Contact group officials expect a Namibian settlement will be followed by the diplomatic recognition of Angola which the U.S. has so far withheld, and by badly needed American economic aid.

Reagan administration persuaded South Africa to abandon the hard line taken by Pretoria 18 months ago, when it refused to set a handover date. By promising to relax the diplomatic isolation of South Africa enforced by previous U.S. administrations, President Reagan was able to employ unusual leverage, diplomats say.

They believe South Africa may have concluded it was unlikely to get a better deal, and that the heavy financial and other pressures involved in staying in Namibia helped convince the Pre-

toria government to get out. The Reagan administration has also been able to offer inducements to Angola over a Cuban troop withdrawal.

Contact group officials expect a Namibian settlement will be followed by the diplomatic recognition of Angola which the U.S. has so far withheld, and by badly needed American economic aid, which could lessen Angolan dependence on the Soviet bloc.

Cuban withdrawal tricky

A deal on step-by-step Cuban withdrawal, without Angola appearing to capitulate to U.S. demands, could prove tricky to negotiate. It could involve discreet assurances that the U.S. and South Africa will halt support for UNITA dissidents whose continuing armed struggle against the Luanda government has also been cited to justify the Cuban involvement.

Contact group officials say Angolan cooperation has made it possible to drop plans for a demilitarised zone on the Namibian-Angolan border and for the scaling down of the U.N. peace force to about 6,500 instead of 7,500 men. There could still be trouble in finding countries willing to contribute to the force, and arguments over who takes part.

No agreement has been reached so far on voting procedures for the constituent assembly that will draw up a constitution. The talks almost foundered earlier this year when SWAPO rejected Western proposals for a mixed systems of proportional representation and direct elections. Officials now expect a compromise that will favour the proportional method and that SWAPO will win a majority in the assembly.



FEATURES

The battle beyond the smokescreen

Cigarettes sold in the Third World are believed to have a higher nicotine and tar content than the same brands sold in the West. A WHO-backed survey is now testing cigaretteeers bought in Third World markets and streets. The growing consumer movement against importing cigarettes with a high toxic content into the Third World faces tough opposition from the industry. The battle is likely to be fiercer than even the baby milk powder controversy.

by Ujjayant N. Chakravorty

NEW DELHI, India — Different brands of cigarettes are being sold in Third World markets and streets vendors as part of a survey backed by the World Health Organisation (WHO). These cigarettes will be tested to see whether they contain higher levels of tar, nicotine and other toxic substances than those sold in developed countries.

"We are testing cigarettes in every continent," says WHO official Roberto Masironi. Fifty imported and local brands will be tested in the first phase of the survey, which is being conducted by the Addiction Research Foundation of Toronto, Canada. The results are expected later this year.

It could be a deliberate plan to keep smokers hooked by giving them more nicotine. It may be cheaper to produce these cigarettes, or the stocks may have to be cleared since stricter regulations mean they can no longer be sold in the West.

A major battle is developing in the Third World between the multinational tobacco companies and the small but growing consumer movement. Charles Morrow, until recently WHO's director of information in Geneva, predicts that this will far surpass the infant food controversy in the number of lives affected and the dollars at stake. Third World governments and international organisations like WHO itself may be caught in the middle.

WHO is not planning to develop a standard for cigarettes but simply wants to see whether there is any truth in the allegations, says Masironi.

For example, four international brands — Kent, Kool, Marlboro and Chesterfield — analysed by the Philippines National Cancer Control Centre revealed some startling facts. The same brands yielded 31.75 milligrammes of tar in the Philippines but only 17.5 milligrammes in Britain.

The world tobacco industry is among the most concentrated of all manufacturing industries. In the U.S. it is second only to the automobile industry in sales, assets and profits. Seven tobacco companies control the world market — British American Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, R.J. Reynolds, Philip Morris, the Rupert Rembrandt/Rothmans Group of South Africa, American Brands, and Gulf and Western.

These companies have begun to feel seriously threatened by the fall in cigarette smoking in the

West, says Morrow. Adults in the U.S. and Britain, for example, now smoke fewer cigarettes every year than they used to five years ago. In the developing countries, however, per capita cigarette consumption has risen steeply in the last 20 years.

Morrow quotes reliable inside information which shows that the multinationals have adopted a two-pronged strategy, proclaiming their willingness to restrain advertising in the West while resisting legislative control and expanding their trade in the Third World.

From Lagos to Manila advertising equates cigarette smoking with financial and social success. Glossy billboards show young men and women enjoying a casual puff while leaning on a smart new car — "a cruel joke" in a low income country, says Morrow. WHO is worried that increased

smoking may completely sabotage the efforts of Third World governments to reduce premature deaths caused by tropical diseases and malnutrition. "The thought of 4.6 billion people suffering the same rates of cancer, heart disease and other smoking-induced illnesses as industrialised countries by the year 2000 is appalling to health workers", says Morrow. "especially as developing countries lack the expensive medical facilities and manpower to deal with these diseases."

Smoking has been responsible for 20 per cent of all deaths in ten Latin American cities. In East African cities lung cancer, once a rarity, is now increasing. In India, three times more smokers than non-smokers suffer from bronchitis, and lung cancer is on the rise. Studies in the West have shown that non-smokers who live

close to smokers can get cancer.

Fighting the tobacco industries is not going to be easy. Joseph Califano, former U.S. President Carter's secretary of health, education and welfare, was widely believed to have been fired because of his single-minded attack on the tobacco companies. Sir George Young, a junior health minister in British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government, was quietly removed during a bitter battle on tougher voluntary codes on cigarette marketing.

In some developing countries, the farmers have switched from growing other crops to tobacco, and the governments have become dependent on tobacco revenues. When health warnings on cigarette packets were proposed in the Philippines, tobacco barons were quick to point out

that 47 per cent of the country's revenue came from tobacco and cigarette taxes. The world spends \$240 million every single day on cigarettes. The United Nations calculates that one third of this amount spent each day for 10 years could provide everyone in the world with adequate drinking water and sanitation.

The multinational tobacco industry has high stakes in the increasing consumption of cigarettes in the Third World, where health restrictions on smoking are far less stringent than in the developed countries. Third World governments which attempt to control the nicotine and tar content of cigarettes will have to contend with tough opposition from the industry.

— Earthscan

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SPORTS

Formula One racing to return to notorious Nuerburgring circuit

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — West Germany's Formula One Grand Prix motor race will return to the notorious Nuerburgring circuit in 1984 for the first time in eight years, the organisers said Friday.

The Grand Prix was moved to Hockenheim in 1977 after Formula One drivers decided for safety reasons to boycott the notorious 22.8-km circuit, on which at least 144 deaths have occurred.

The West German Automobile Club (AVD) said the Nuerburgring would stage the 1984 Grand Prix providing work to reduce the circuit to 4.1 km was completed by the end of 1983 as planned.

AVD sports director Andreas Meyer said it had not yet been decided whether future West German Grand Prix would alternate at the Nuerburgring and at Hockenheim, which has spent

several million marks (dollar) improving its track facilities.

Formula One drivers boycotted the Nuerburgring after the 1976 Grand Prix in which Austria's former world motor racing champion Niki Lauda crashed and received critical burns.

The drivers said the circuit, which snakes through a pine-covered area of the Eifel Hills, was too long and twisting.

Work on reducing the length of

the track at a cost of some 79 million marks (32 million dollars) began last year.

Lauda returned to Grand Prix racing from retirement this year and if he continues may find himself competing again on the circuit from which his badly scarred face still carries the reminder of his 1976 mishap.

This year's West German Grand Prix takes place at Hockenheim on August 8.

Japan's Watanabe retains WBA title

OSAKA, Japan (R) — Japan's Jiro Watanabe retained his World Boxing Association (WBA) super-flyweight title when he battered Argentine Gustavo Ballas into submission after nine rounds here Thursday night.

Watanabe, making his first defence, was well ahead on points when American referee Rudy Jir-
dan stepped in.

Security men outnumber competitors at World Swimming Championships

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (R) — Security men outnumbered competitors by more than two to one when the fourth World Swimming Championships formally began Thursday night with a banner-waving ceremony punctuated by bursts of fireworks.

Presidential Security Chief Belisario Pinto said more than 2,500 troops had been drafted in from all parts of this Equatorial South American republic for the 10-day championships in which 1,122 competitors from 55 countries are taking part.

Some organising officials said Guayaquil's exceptionally high crime rate was to blame for the almost stifling security presence. But Mr. Pinto said it was due to the concentration of most of the Ecuadorian government in Guayaquil.

The championships are extremely important for the city's image and it is our duty to provide maximum protection for the teams," he said.

The championships began before the opening ceremony with the synchronised swimming competition, which features artistic routines from 135 participants.

Competition begins Friday in the diving and water polo events with 16 teams vying for the water polo title, won by Italy at the last championships in West Berlin four years ago.

China are expected to dominate the diving competition. But the United States are confident of re-establishing themselves as the world's top swimming nation.

The Americans have not taken part in world competition for four

years because of the boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics and they are particularly keen to succeed this year.

"We expect to do well," U.S. delegation leader Judy McGowan said.

"A medal in every event would be nice. The women expect their biggest competition from the East Germans and the men expect the biggest competition from the Russians."

Stunning performance by Ruiz of U.S.

Tracie Ruiz of the United States produced a stunning performance in the opening event of the synchronised swimming at the Guayaquil World Championships Thursday to take a clear lead in the solo section.

But a display of all-round strength by the powerful Canadian contingent pushed the Americans into second place in both the duet and team sections.

Thursday's event was the compulsory figures, which together with the free routines later in the

tournament, go to make up the final rankings. All competitors from the three sections perform the same six figures and are marked together.

Scores of the duet partners and the eight team members are averaged out.

The figures were dominated by the American and Canadian teams, whose members produced the 15 best performances, though only two of them are entered for the solo section.

Ruiz, notched up 94,500 points out of a possible 100 in Thursday's event, more than 2.7 points ahead of the next-best solo entrant, Canadian Kelly Kryczka. Miwako Motoyoshi of Japan stands third in the section with 87,200 points.

In the duet section, the Canadian pair of Kryczka and Sharon Hambrook have an equally commanding lead of more than 2.5 points over Ruiz and Candace Costie for the United States.

As expected, Japan stands third, followed by the Netherlands and Britain in both duet and team sections.

Wimbledon finalists, clear round 2 at Australian indoor tennis meet

SYDNEY (R) — This year's Wimbledon finalists, Americans Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert-Lloyd, won their second-round matches in contrasting fashion on the second day of the Australian women's indoor tennis championship Friday.

Wimbledon champion Navratilova overcame a pulled hip muscle to defeat West Germany's Bettina Bunge 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 in a hard-fought match while Lloyd produced a polished performance to beat Australia's Evonne Goolagong 6-3, 6-1.

Navratilova made a number of service errors in taking the first set against Bunge and was convincingly outplayed in losing the second.

She rallied well though in the third set, taking a commanding 3-0 lead and was untouchable to hold her service and win the match.

Lloyd and Goolagong played some scintillating tennis but the result was never really in doubt and not surprisingly Lloyd said later she was very happy with her form.

In the remaining match American teenager Andrea Jaeger had her first win with a crushing 6-0, 6-0 victory over England's Sue Barker.

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P.O. Box 926333 - Amman, Jordan
Tel. 50100 - Tlx. 21445 - MAROT JO

FIFA announces new goalie rule

ZURICH (R) — A new rule for goalkeepers issued by the International Football Federation (FIFA) to speed up the game "could lead to chaos", according to the Swiss F.A.

In a bid to stop goalkeepers wasting time, FIFA's international board decided this month that an indirect free-kick should be awarded if a goalkeeper takes more than four steps without paring with the ball and, having released it, touches it again before another player.

The old law provided for a free-kick only if the goalie took more than four steps "whilst holding, bouncing or throwing the ball in the air and catching it again."

A FIFA official said a circular had been sent to all member associations and referees instructing them of the change.

But "Swiss Football", the official organ of the Swiss F.A. said the new rule was confusing and quoted the secretary of the Swiss Referees' Commission, Armand Barbay, as saying: "We are having a hard time with the wording."

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Five new de luxe apartments for rent. Each consists of three bedrooms, one dining room, two living rooms, three bathrooms, one kitchen and a hall. One of the apartments also has a garden and garage. Total area of each apartment is 225 square metres. Can be rented together or separately.

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Contact Tel: 22521

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A small flat, fully furnished, one bedroom, sitting room, kitchen, veranda, garden and garage.

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A Diplomatic Mission has an opening for a part-time technician. Experience in electronic equipment repair and in teleprinter equipment necessary. Some knowledge of English is desirable. Write to:

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Kindly telephone 841596 between 9 and 2 p.m.

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1978 Pontiac Firebird, eight-cylinder, automatic transmission, air conditioning, duty not paid.

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Second floor house, consists of three bedrooms, two salons, dining room, kitchen, three bathrooms and three verandas with new furniture and independent central heating.

Location: Prince Rashed Ibn Hassan Housing Estate, opposite King Hussein Medical Centre.

Please call Tel. 815107

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A- Two bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen and bath.
B- One bedroom, living room, kitchen and bath. With central heating and sharing telephone.

Location: Jabal Amman, between 3rd and 4th Circles.
Please contact Tel. 41443

VILLA FOR RENT

Consists of five bedrooms, four bathrooms, big kitchen, salon, sitting room, dining room, large patio; with central heating and garage.

Location: Alia heights.
Tel. 66824 from 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.
and 23803 after 4 p.m.

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- 1) The civil works including roads, yard, slabs, foundation, sewage, water and all other civil works.
- 2) Remaining works:-

- a) Structural works.
- b) Cranes.
- c) Electrical works
- d) Mechanical services (main plant workshops air and water systems, tyre and Lube bay)

NOTICE: 1) Tenderers could offer for items 1, 2 above or for any of them.

2) The tenders are to be submitted by 12:00

hours local time on Saturday, Oct. 2, 1982.

3) The offers should be accompanied by a bid bond equal to 5% of the offer value.

Managing Director
Ali Ensour

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Or enjoy snorkelling the corals of the Red Sea for five days on half board all inclusive.

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For more information and reservations, please call Tel.: 4333/4/5/6 in Aqaba.

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Luxurious penthouse (unfurnished) on top of a three-storey building comprising of: Two bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen and spacious salon. Terraces complement a 270m² roof. Located in Shmeisani behind Middle East Hotel and overlooking nice scenery. Independent central heating and solar hot water system.

For information call Tel: 65562 in the afternoons

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هكذا عندنا القليل

S. to seek new deal of grain accord with USSR

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan said Friday he will seek a new extension of an agreement with Moscow on sales of grain and he held out the possibility that he would increase ties to the Soviet Union.

He said in statement the United States will continue to discuss any long-term sales agreement because of the Soviet Union's in the declaration of martial law in Poland last December.

Mitsui Company reports sharp slump in profits

TOKYO (R) — The giant Japanese Mitsui Company, recently fined fraudulently circumventing U.S. anti-dumping law, Thursday announced a sharp slump in last year's profits.

It said in the financial year ended March 31, 1982, it had a solidated net income of only 120 billion yen (\$4.69 million), a drop from profits of 18.26 billion yen (\$71.33 million) the previous year.

This was despite the fact the company's sales increased to 15,513 billion yen (\$60.60 billion) after last year's 14,930 billion yen (\$52 billion).

The consolidated results are derived from adding the profitable ratios of the company's diverse subsidiary companies and amounts to the parent company's 15.13 billion yen (\$59.10 million) loss announced last month, the first such loss in the parent company's 35-year history.

Earlier this month in San Francisco the company's U.S. subsidiary, Mitsui USA Inc., was fined \$210,000 and ordered to pay \$11 million in penalties for conspiring to import steel into the United States at unfair prices.

Japan's second largest trading house after Mitsubishi Corporation, Mitsui employs more than 10,000 people around the world and owns some 1.2 per cent of its shares.

The major problem the company had to face in the last year, and which damaged its profits performance, was its involvement in the Khomenei petrochemical complex project in southern Iran, re-analysis said.

Mitsui joined four other companies to start building the refinery in 1976, but construction ended when the site was heavily bombed in Iran-Iraq war in September 1980, at a time when the whole project was 85 per cent complete.

U.S. court stops merger

WASHINGTON (R) — The third largest company merger in U.S. history, a \$5 billion deal between two big oil firms, has been temporarily blocked by a judge at the government's request.

U.S. District Court Judge Charles Richey Thursday ruled in support of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) which said that Gulf's planned takeover of Cities Service Company would dampen competition in the oil industry and not be in the best interest of consumers.

The judge said he would sign an order that would stop Gulf from buying shares in Cities Service for 10 days. He told the three parties to return again Saturday for discussions on how to proceed with the government's case.

Audi fund assists 190 projects

ADH (OPECNA) — Saudi Arabia's Industrial Development Fund has extended \$875.91 million in loans for 190 domestic projects in which foreign partners hold shares, it was reported Wednesday.

According to the fund's 1980-81 annual report, the projects used refrigeration industries, consumer goods, pipeline construction and electricity networks.

Vatican bank resists pressure

ROME (R) — The Vatican, under increasing pressure to disclose details of its financial operations, has refused to accept formal notices from Milan magistrates of possible legal action involving the Holy See's top bankers, according to judicial sources in Rome.

They said that the Vatican did not open the notices mailed to three bankers but sent them to the Italian foreign ministry.

The legal grounds for issuing the documents were not known, but under Italian law they do not directly imply formal charges.

Italian banking and political sources said the notices indicated that the Italian authorities were putting increased pressure on the Vatican bank, the Istituto Per Le

Opere Di Religione (IOR), to clarify its position following a financial crisis at Banco Ambrosiano, Italy's biggest private bank.

A Vatican spokesman declined to confirm that the Holy See had rejected the letters, but political sources said that Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Justice Minister Clelio Darida decided Thursday night to return the documents to the magistrates.

The Vatican enjoys full sovereignty under the 1929 Lateran treaty between Italy and the Holy See and this would require Italian courts to communicate through diplomatic channels.

The Banco Ambrosiano's problems are centered on the \$1.4 billion it raised on international money markets and the \$1.2 billion it later loaned to Paoanmanian finance houses on the strength of letters of patronage issued by IOR.

Such letters are non-explicit backing for a loan and are generally considered less binding than a guarantee.

Half the \$1.4 billion was raised by the Milan-based parent company and has been guaranteed by the Bank of Italy and six other Italian commercial banks who mounted a rescue operation when Banco Ambrosiano's problems surfaced.

The other \$700 million were raised by overseas subsidiaries, including a Luxembourg holding company that has asked the authorities there for a three-month moratorium on repayment of \$400 million advanced to Latio America but not returned.

Some 250 creditors of the Luxembourg subsidiary met in London Thursday to discuss Banco Ambrosiano's affairs.

They were told by one of the three commissioners appointed by the Italian government to run Banco Ambrosiano that the bank was not obliged under Italian law to meet the debts of the Luxembourg company.

Mitsubishi to sell gold tester abroad

TOKYO (R) — Mitsubishi Electric Corporation said Friday that from next month it will market outside Japan its ultrasonic gold tester, which allows traders to assess the metal's authenticity almost immediately.

The company said the seven kilogramme portable device could detect the existence of gold plating or foreign matter inside gold bars and ingots within 15 minutes.

Since the tester went on sale in Japan last April, it has sold at about 75 per month, the company said. The tester retails in Japan at 1.3 million yen (\$5,000).

He said the company believed there was a strong market for the tester in the big gold dealing centres in the United States and Western Europe, as well as in gold producing countries.

Franc's outflow doubles from France

PARIS (R) — More than twice as much money was taken out of France last year as the year before, a French parliamentary report said Thursday.

Last year's outflow soared to 17.5 billion francs (\$2.5 billion) from the 1980 total of 7.5 billion francs (\$908 million), the report said.

It said there had been pronounced speculation against the franc following the election of a socialist president and government last summer.

The report also said holders of French francs wanted to evade socialist tax legislation.

It added that international tension last year had increased the attraction of changing francs into U.S. dollars via banking centres such as Switzerland, where it said there were some 50,000 anonymous accounts held by Frenchmen.

Developing world suffers growing financial crisis

BASLE, Switzerland (R) — Borrowing by Third World countries from Western banks plummeted in the first quarter of this year, according to statistics released Thursday.

Bankers said the figures showed the developing world was suffering a growing financial crisis.

The bank for International Settlements (BIS) said in its quarterly report on international banking that new credits to non-oil producing developing countries slumped from nearly \$17 billion to just over \$3 billion between the final quarter of last year and the first quarter of this.

Although BIS, which acts as a bank for central banks, said the decline may have been seasonally determined in part, bankers in Zurich said the trend was evidence of the mounting financial problems of the Third World.

Faced with persistently high U.S. interest rates, the poor countries were having increasing difficulty in servicing their existing loans, mostly denominated in dollars, the bankers said.

This was leaving the countries less and less scope to raise new finance, however desperate their need for cash.

Among the developing countries, only those in Latin America remained net borrowers of funds, raising a total of \$4.3 billion, the bank said.

Other countries made net repayments of \$1.2 billion.

At the same time, the bank said, East European countries had

moved to reduce their heavy debt to the West.

Meanwhile, developing countries without oil resources to fuel their economies chalked up last year their slowest growth since World War II, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) said in a report Thursday in Geneva.

Their overall current account deficit widened to a record \$83 billion from \$64 billion in 1980 while their exports continued to fall and their terms of trade worsened for the fourth consecutive year, it added.

An increasingly heavy debt burden—net interest payments rose to \$25 billion from \$17 billion in 1980—was one of the main factors worsening the current account deficit, the report said.

The study expressed concern that the deficit, which expanded 7½ times from its 1973 level of \$11 billion, was all the more worrying since it widened despite a marked slowing or even reversal of imports by many non-oil developing countries.

"The present outlook does not provide grounds for expecting any significant decline in the combined current account deficit of the oil-importing developing countries in the near future," it said.

"Indeed, many of the factors that might be expected to lead to a further rise in the deficit of these countries continue to operate—including economic stagnation in the industrial countries, high interest rates and weak commodity prices."

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market was mixed with an easier bias and at 1500 Friday the F.T. index was down three points at 553.4.

Reductions of half a point to 11½ per cent in base lending rates failed to enliven a dull, end-of-account session though government bonds firmed slightly on the announcements. Bonds closed steady to ¼ point firmer but looked set to edge higher in after-hours trade when no new government funding was announced, dealers said.

The clearing banks were sharply lower after disappointing interim results from Midland which fell 14p to 316. Others lost 2p to 5p.

U.S. and Canadian were narrowly mixed.

Glaxo gave up another 10p to 725 despite the company's reply to critics of its "zantac" ulcer drug. ICI gave up a further 2p to 292 after disappointing half-year figures Thursday.

Trident T.V. shares lost 7p to 61 after the company failed to get a gaming licence for the playboy club, dealers said.

Turner and Newall fell another 2p to 44 while Lucas was off 4p at 136. T1 group was untested throughout at 92.

Against the general trend, oils were unchanged to 2p higher and gold shares were steady on morning slightly firmer levels.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.7390/7400	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2576/79	Canadian dollars
	2.4540/50	West German marks
	2.7120/40	Dutch guilders
	2.0915/30	Swiss francs
	49.90/50.00	Belgian francs
	6.8150/8200	French francs
	1374.25/1375.25	Italian lire
	255.95/256.10	Japanese yen
	6.0680/0730	Swedish crowns
	6.4330/50	Norwegian crowns
	8.5200/30	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	343.00/343.50	U.S. dollars

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to extend your activities beyond present boundaries. A time to contact influential persons who are in a position to help you get ahead. Be more practical.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make sensible plans for the future. Do whatever will make your loved one happier. Take time to improve your surroundings.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study ways to have increased abundance in the future. Consult experts for advice you need in a business transaction.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have fine inventive ideas that should be presented to others without delay. Engage in bobby with congenials.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A talk with a business expert could lead to financial security in the future. Relax at home tonight.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Personal interests should be uppermost on your mind today for gaining the happiness you seek. Attend a group affair tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get together with one who has much experience and gain the knowledge you need now. Pave the way for greater happiness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take time to improve your health and appearance. Joining an outside activity now can help you advance in your career.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Show more loyalty to those in high position and you can benefit greatly in the future. Improve your surroundings.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Go to the right source for the data you need in a new project you have in mind. Be fair in all your dealings.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Using your intuitive faculties will help you today in a business matter. Improve your relationships with associates.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Try to reach an agreement with one who opposes you. A new contact can give you valuable information you need.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have many chores to do now but do the most important first for best results. Follow the advice of a dynamic person.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... He or she may need a little prodding to achieve the success that is in this chart. Direct the education along lines that will prepare your progeny for possible government work. Some religious training is advised.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

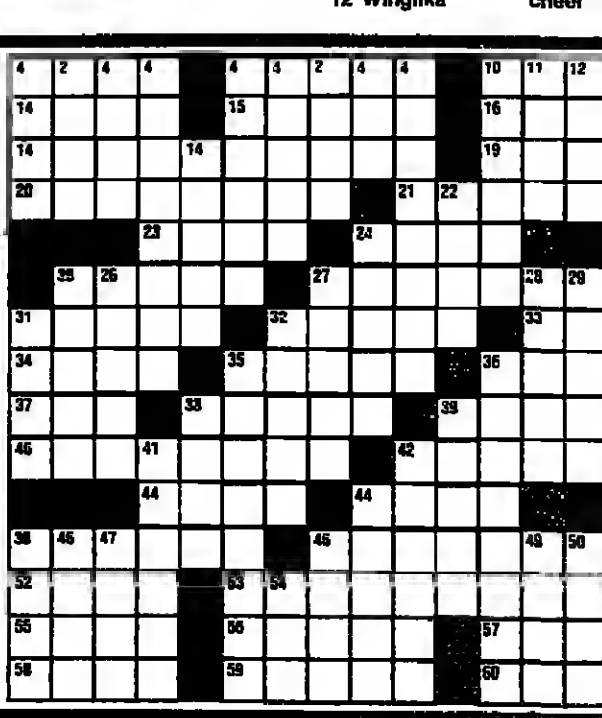
THE Daily Crossword

By Ruth N. Schultz

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS | 24 Egyptian lizard | 42 Water plants | 13 Colleen |
| 1 Runway | 25 Chatter endlessly | 43 Comic's stock | 16 Basket |
| 5 Loner | 27 Like a May garden | 44 Stravinsky | 22 Biblical country |
| 10 Phoenician deity | 31 Beamable, for one | 45 Chaparral | 24 Dress shape |
| 14 Vanezuella copper center | 32 Place: suff. language | 46 Movie script | 25 Colonial Thomas |
| 15 Kind of saal | 33 Thal | 52 Regarding | 26 More coarse |
| 16 Reines of film | 34 Pail | 53 Describing | 27 Bear |
| 17 Famed animal of science | 35 Direct | 54 Rip | 28 "Ruler of the Queen's" |
| 19 "I say, not..." | 36 Shaw of music | 55 Pinza | 30 Departs |
| 20 Places for nests | 37 Single | 56 A Gardner | 31 Like tame horses |
| 21 Those who sniggle | 38 Shaw of music | 57 Barger, the actress | 32 Chorus members |
| 23 — Domino | 39 Former president | 58 Meeting: abbr. | 33 Army units |
| | 40 Mockery | DOWN | 34 Humiliates |
| | | 1 On cloud nine | 35 Strong — ox |
| | | 2 Sandarae tree | 36 Golden |
| | | 3 Chass play | 41 Pay no mind to |
| | | 4 John Smith, to Poca-hontas | 42 Program |
| | | 5 Give over | 44 "— glva you anything..." |
| | | 6 Grata | 45 Engagement |
| | | 7 Command: abbr. | 46 Consumer |
| | | 8 Recent | 47 Common abbr. |
| | | 9 Won by a nose | 48 Laurel |
| | | 10 Wild uproar | 49 Destroy pret. |
| | | 11 Lily plant | 50 Egyptian goddess |
| | | 12 Winglike | 51 Crisis of discovery |
| | | | 54 Bullying cheer |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. Runway, 5. Loner, 10. Phoenician deity, 14. Vanezuella copper center, 15. Kind of saal, 16. Reines of film, 17. Famed animal of science, 19. "I say, not...", 20. Places for nests, 21. Those who sniggle, 23. — Domino, 24. Egyptian lizard, 25. Chatter endlessly, 27. Like a May garden, 31. Beamable, for one, 32. Place: suff. language, 33. Thal, 34. Pail, 35. Direct, 36. Shaw of music, 37. Single, 38. Shaw of music, 39. Former president, 40. Mockery, 42. Water plants, 43. Comic's stock, 44. Stravinsky, 45. Chaparral, 46. Movie script, 52. Regarding, 53. Describing, 54. Rip, 55. Pinza, 56. A Gardner, 57. Barger, the actress, 58. Meeting: abbr., DOWN: 1. On cloud nine, 2. Sandarae tree, 3. Chass play, 4. John Smith, to Poca-hontas, 5. Give over, 6. Grata, 7. Command: abbr., 8. Recent, 9. Won by a nose, 10. Wild uproar, 11. Lily plant, 12. Winglike.



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JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Scramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form an ordinary word.

LIGUT

NULCE

JUNBOA

FUELY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUILF ANNOY MORBID LAGOON

Answer: This material never gets worn out—LINING

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



WORLD

Zimbabwe denies 3 tourists slain

HARARE (R) — The Zimbabwe government Friday disputed reports that three foreign hostages taken by dissident gunmen had been killed and said no bodies had been found.

An official statement said a man interrogated by security forces hunting for the six missing tourists had said he had been involved in burying three people, but that he could not show the graves.

No bodies or graves had been found, a spokesman said.

The tourists—two Britons, two Americans and two Australians—were seized last Friday on the road from Victoria Falls to Bulawayo in the troubled province of Matabeleland.

Some 1,500 Zimbabwe troops and police, backed by aircraft, have been scouring south western Zimbabwe for the group of about 10 gunmen and their prisoners.

The authorities have so far reported only failure in their attempts to track down the group.

The gunmen earlier released the Safari Leader, Bruce Watkins of New Zealand, the three women, Mr. Watkins was given a letter detailing the kidnappers' demands.

A note sent to the government by their captors said they would be killed in seven days' time—Friday—unless certain political demands were met. Official sources had said earlier

Friday that three unidentified hostages had been killed. For some time, top levels in government and the security forces believed the three to be dead, the sources said later.

The report appeared to have come from the search area, in remote hush west of Bulawayo where communications are often difficult.

Diplomatic sources in the capital said they believed a radio signal from an outlying group of searchers may have been misunderstood.

Some security sources did not rule out the possibility of the gunmen trying to put pressure on the government of Prime Minister

Robert Mugabe.

The government has so far given no indications of acceding to the demands of the kidnappers—the release of top officials from the opposition Zapu party of Joshua Nkomo.

Seven prominent Zapu officials, including military expert Dumiso Dabengwa and ex-national army commander Lt.-Gen. Lookout Masuku, appeared in court in Harare Thursday charged with treason.

The gunmen had specifically demanded the release of Mr. Dabengwa and Gen. Masuku, detained after the discovery of huge arms caches on property connected with Zapu.

U.S. rejects French allegations

MEXICO CITY (R) — The United States has rejected French complaints that the American media endangered the national cultures of other countries, an apparent reference to the international popularity of U.S. television shows, movies and publications.

Allen Weinstein, a U.S. delegate to a 120-nation conference on cultural affairs being held here, told reporters Wednesday that French Cultural Minister Jack Lang was expressing "only mindless, shopworn clichés" when he had accused America and its media of "intellectual imperialism."

The United States was not imperialist because it had no troops occupying other countries and did not threaten any nation, Mr. Weinstein said. Immigrant cultures flourished in the United States, he added.

The argument surprised delegates from other Western countries. They had expected Leftist-ruled developing nations, and not an ally of Washington, to criticize the United States at the conference being held by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Mr. Lang told the conference on Tuesday that "we must take important steps in order to pre-

serve national identities" from transnational companies and later told reporters that he had been referring to U.S. firms.

He also said in his speech that their "dangerous grasp on the worldwide economy will reach the point of controlling consciousness if allowed to go unchecked."

Mr. Weinstein said the United States did not control the globe's economy and reminded Mr. Lang that France exported culture and harboured flourishing multinational firms.

U.S. officials had invited France to an open debate on the matter and the French were considering the offer, he said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Chinese hijacking foiled by the crew

HONG KONG (R) — Hijackers tried to commandeer a Chinese airliner on a flight from Shanghai to Peking Friday, the New Evening Post newspaper reported. It said hijackers tried to take over the turbo-prop Viscount plane while it was over Wuxi, in Jiangsu province, but the crew overpowered them after a fight and the plane landed safely at Nanjing. The pro-Peking newspaper gave no source for its report and did not say how many people were on the plane. Officials of the civil aviation administration on C (CAAC), the national air could not confirm the incident.

Portugal plans new changes in vast public sector

LISBON (R) — Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão Friday outlined a plan to restructure the country's vast public sector, including the closure or sale of loss-making firms. None of the firms affected in the plan has been named except the State News Agency ANOP, which is to close. Mr. Balsemão told a news conference his government's aim was to dismantle the economic and political structures imposed on Portugal at the height of Communist influence after the 1974 revolution. But a last-minute attempt by the ruling Democratic Alliance to push through a constitutional change that would have allowed some of the firms nationalised in 1975 to be sold to the private sector was defeated in parliament Thursday night. The nationalisations of 1975 put 70 per cent of Portuguese industry under state control, but the nationalised companies only account for 20 per cent of the work force and 15 per cent of exports, according to bankers.

Scandinavian peace marchers end their Soviet Union tour

MOSCOW (R) — A group of Scandinavian peace marchers ended a 13-day tour through the Soviet Union Thursday with a renewed appeal for moves towards nuclear disarmament. The marchers issued a joint statement with the official Soviet peace committee calling on nuclear powers to halt testing, deployment and production of all atomic weapons. They also called on all nations to pledge never to make the first use of nuclear arms in a conflict, something Moscow has already done, and urged the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones around the globe. The statement, addressed to the United Nations and all governments, was issued in the Byelorussian capital of Minsk, the last stop on the peace campaigners' tour. They previously took part in marches and rallies in Leningrad and Moscow and several smaller towns. The peace activists, mostly from Scandinavian women's groups, were the first such western organisation to be permitted to stage demonstrations in the Soviet Union.

Prison guards want the return of death penalty in Canada

OTTAWA (R) — Prison guards are demanding a return of the death penalty in Canada after three guards were tortured and murdered last weekend in the country's bloodiest prison riot. Legal authorities, however, view Sunday's rampage at Archerbault prison near Montreal, or Canada's toughest jails, as an isolated incident in a much improved penal system. Two prisoners, both serving life sentences for murder, led a botched mass break-out which soon degenerated into a riot. When their escape failed, the two ringleaders stabbed two guards with hand-made knives and strangled a third with wire. One 60-year-old guard, working his last shift before retiring, was dismembered before his colleagues, firing shotguns over the convicts' heads, moved in with tear gas. They found the ringleaders had killed themselves with cyanide.

Reagan sees no trace of Soviet interest in summit

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan said Wednesday night there had been no positive indications from the Soviet Union that President Leonid Brezhnev was interested in holding a summit meeting soon.

"I don't know whether it's going to be this year, or next, or at all. It takes too long," Mr. Reagan told a televised press conference.

Reports that a summit meeting could take place this year had been prompted by the possibility that the Soviet leader would attend the United Nations disarmament conference in New York last month, he said.

"I had suggested, with the belief that he was possibly coming to the U.N. meeting, that while he was here that we have a meeting just as

I had with other heads of state who were here."

Mr. Brezhnev did not attend the U.N. session. President Reagan noted that a summit meeting was not "the answer or the cure to everything that is wrong in the world." He stressed that such a meeting had to be carefully planned to follow a set agenda.

"Our state department has been communicating with the Soviet Union with regard to this. There have been no positive replies or steps," Mr. Reagan said, adding: "An indication of interest is all."

The president said the United States would continue its efforts "until such time we know there is an agenda and there is a real purpose in having this, we'll have a summit."

U.S. pipeline sanctions illogical, not convincing

BONN (R) — West Germany Friday rejected the arguments used by President Reagan in maintaining U.S. sanctions on the planned gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

Government spokesman Lothar Rühl said the reasoning with which the president defended the sanctions was "illogical and hardly convincing."

Mr. Reagan told a White House news conference on Wednesday that the embargo, bitterly disputed by the European allies, would deprive Moscow of hard currency earnings which it could otherwise spend on rearmament.

Mr. Rühl said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt still believed that the "family quarrel" in the Western alliance over the pipeline deal would be over by the end of this year.

Asked on what evidence this optimism was founded, the spokesman said Mr. Schmidt had reached the judgment after his talks with U.S. Secretary of State

George Shultz and "based on his own knowledge and long experience."

France and Italy say they will defy the ban and West Germany is encouraging firms to do so. Britain, the other major supplier for the project, is considering what Foreign Secretary Francis Pym described last night as unilateral action on the issue.

Mr. Schmidt flew back to Hamburg Friday after a 10-day tour of the United States and Canada during which he had intensive private talks with Mr. Shultz, a long-time personal friend.

In a series of lectures and interviews in the U.S., the chancellor said the embargo violated European countries' sovereignty. Despite the measures, he said, "the pipeline will be built."

Government sources said Bonn was disappointed by several of Mr. Reagan's remarks, including his negative assessment of the chances of a meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

NATO appreciates recent Polish moves

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO said Thursday that recent Polish steps to ease martial law were a move in the right direction but were not enough to make the Western alliance change its policies towards Warsaw.

Measures announced this month by the Polish government for easing martial law fell short of NATO's requirements for changing its policies but were "a movement in the right direction," a NATO spokesman said.

Quoting a text agreed Wednesday at a meeting of the 16 alliance ambassadors forming the NATO council, the spokesman said the steps "fall short of fulfilling the declared intentions of the Polish leadership and the three criteria set out by the alliance on Jan. 11, 1982."

NATO foreign ministers said then normal relations with Poland could only resume when martial law was ended, all detainees were released and a dialogue between the church, the state and a free trade union movement reestablished.

Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski announced last week that martial law could be ended by the end of this year but would be replaced by special government

powers to ensure national stability.

NATO welcomed Gen. Jaruzelski's announcement that more than 1,200 detainees—about two-thirds of those held—would be released. But it said a significant number were still being detained and renewed its appeal for their release.

Among about 600 people still held are the leader of the suspended Solidarity free trade union, Lech Walesa, and most of its other senior figures.

'Free Walesa'

WARSAW (R) — Posters appealing for the release of Lech Walesa, interned leader of the suspended independent trade union Solidarity, appeared in Warsaw Friday, the first sign that underground unionists were prepared to end a moratorium on protest action called this month.

About 20 posters, each the size of a large postcard bearing the union leader's picture with the words "free Walesa", were stuck on shop windows opposite the central station early Friday morning.

They were quickly removed by security police.

Mercenaries' trial ends

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa (R) — Mercenary leader Michael (Mad Mike) Hoare has begun a 10-year jail term for commanding the seizure of an Air India Boeing 707 to escape a botched coup in the Seychelles.

He does not yet know whether he will be granted leave to appeal.

Hoare, who sprang to prominence as a mercenary in the Congo (now Zaire) in the 1960's, called his sentence "harsh and inappropriate." But 34 of the 41 men jailed with him Thursday accepted with relief six-month prison terms that were about as lenient as could be imposed.

Passing sentence at the end of a marathon trial, Judge Neville James told the men they had no cause to complain. "You are in a far better position today than you would have been if you remained on Mahe," he added, referring to the Seychelles airport where the airliner was seized.

The men were not charged with offences arising out of last November's abortive coup, but with breaches of civil aviation laws by seizing the plane and endangering the 79 passengers and crew on board.

Hoare, 63, and one of his chief aides, Peter Duffy, also a former Congo mercenary, were convicted on three charges. Six men were found guilty on two counts and the remaining 34 on one.

Duffy, educated at the exclusive Gordonstoun school in Scotland attended by members of the British royal family, received a five year sentence, as did two others. Three other men were ordered to serve two and a half years and one man was jailed for one year.

The eight, decreed by the judge to be the principals in the hijacking, all asked leave to appeal. But Judge James adjourned the court without making a decision. Tearful relatives stood outside the courthouse as police wagons took the men to a local jail for their first night in captivity since they were held briefly after the commandeered plane landed at Durban on Nov. 26.

Their quick release and the initial pressing of only one minor charge against five of the group's leaders led to a major outcry. New charges against all the men were laid in January and the trial began on March 10.

In Pretoria Thursday, Prime Minister P.W. Botha said action would be taken against defence force officials who had supplied arms used in the operation to Hoare and his men without the knowledge of their superiors.

Ending a long government silence on the case, Mr. Botha said an official inquiry into the matter had been completed and he repeated earlier statements that his government had no knowledge of or part in the coup.

Opposition reaction

CAPE TOWN (R) — Opposition Leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said Friday Prime Minister P.W. Botha's promised action against South African officials associated with an abortive coup attempt in the Seychelles last November was "simply not enough."

Mr. Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), was commenting on the prime minister's announcement of action against defence force and National Intelligence Service (NIS) officers alleged to have helped white mercenaries obtain arms for use in the coup.

Under normal circumstances, Mr. Slabbert said, the heads of government departments would resign.

"One wants to know why this is not the case in South Africa," he said in a statement.

4 sentenced to death

VICTORIA, Seychelles (R) — Five mercenaries appealing against death and prison sentences imposed after last November's abortive coup here are offering to withdraw their appeals and asking to meet the international press, judicial sources said Friday.

Frank Brooks and Roger England from Zimbabwe, South African Jeremiah Puren and Briton Bernard Carey were sentenced to death by the supreme court on treason charges three weeks ago and South African Robert Sims was given a 10-year prison term for arms smuggling.

While the government has declined comment, a senior judicial official who asked not to be named told Reuters that authorities had agreed to the mercenaries' offer. But it would be wrong to say that a deal had been struck, he added.

The local lawyer for the five, Kieran Shah, told Reuters he knew nothing about the offers and that as far as he was concerned the appeals would go ahead in September as scheduled.

A sixth man, South African intelligence agent Martin Dolinchock, sentenced to 20 years in jail, has remained silent. He is neither appealing nor involved in the reported offer by the other mercenaries, the judicial sources said.

China seeks foreign help to exploit its energy resources

PARIS (R) — China expects to use financial and technical help from other countries to exploit its energy resources in the future, a senior China official was quoted as saying Thursday.

In a written interview with the French domestic news agency, Agence Centrale de Presse, Wu Zongying said from Peking: "We will count mainly on our own means for the exploitation of China's energy resources."

"At the same time we are in favour of economic and technical cooperation with other countries."

In accordance with the government's open foreign policy and the safeguarding of China's sovereignty, we would like foreign companies and other economic organisations and individuals to cooperate with Chinese firms and economic bodies, on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

"This would give rise to joint prospecting and exploitation of energy resources in China, as well as a sharing of technical skills and financial rewards." The interview with Mr. Wu was published on the eve of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson's six-day visit to China.

Mr. Wu, who is director of the political office linked to the state energy resources commission, said finding and extracting offshore oil, making coal mines and hydroelectric plants and setting up transport systems were likely fields for cooperation.

He envisaged various forms of international financing for Chinese projects, including the use of a mixture of public and private funds and favourable loans from governments and international bodies.

Honduras closes its borders to stop weapon supplies to Salvadorean leftist guerrillas

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Acting in concert with El Salvador's American-backed government, Honduras has virtually sealed off its border to virtually weapon supplies for the left-wing guerrillas fighting the army here in a costly civil war, military sources said Thursday.

Meanwhile, the Salvadorean army launched a major offensive involving five battalions—some 5,000 men—in an effort to bottle up and wipe out some 500 guerrillas in the eastern province of Usulután, according to the sources.

They said two American-trained battalions were pushing east towards the wide Lempira river while three other battalions were blocking off the theatre of operations on the river's western bank and to the south and north.

It was the biggest anti-guerrilla drive since last month's offensive in the northern province of Morazan when the Salvadorean army suffered its heaviest losses of any single operation in the civil war.

The sources said that despite the virtual closure of the Hon-

duran border, some military equipment continued to reach the insurgents by air from Nicaragua or Costa Rica, though sporadically and on a considerably reduced scale.

According to the sources, low-flying helicopters and a few fixed-wing aircraft were skimming across the Gulf of Fonseca at night to make supply drops into eastern El Salvador.

There were no details on whether the flights originated in Nicaragua or Costa Rica further to the south but last month, a Costa Rican pilot said he had been involved in running guns into El Salvador.

Tighter control of the Honduran border followed a visit to Tegucigalpa last month by Salvadorean President Alvaro Magaña. Both El Salvador and Honduras denied subsequent reports that some 2,000 Honduran troops took part in the Morazan offensive.

The Honduran high command announced earlier this month that troops stationed along the country's borders had been reinforced

to counter aggression from Nicaragua and to stop Salvadorean guerrillas from using Honduras as a safe haven.

U.S. aid to El Salvador

WASHINGTON (R) — A senior U.S. official told Congress Thursday that social reforms in El Salvador were "marred but real" and said Washington's aid to the Central American country should continue.

Addressing the House of Representatives' foreign affairs committee, assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders said that if El Salvador fell to leftist guerrillas other countries in the region would be endangered.

Mr. Enders was defending President Reagan's report to Congress on Tuesday that El Salvador had made sufficient progress in human rights and land reform to warrant continued U.S. military aid.

Seventy-five members of the House of Representatives backed a resolution Wednesday calling for suspension of military aid to El Salvador and declaring Mr. Reagan's report null and void.

Maltese Nationalists wage civil disobedience campaign, because of alleged election fraud

By Joe Scicluna:

Reuters

MALTA — A campaign of civil disobedience by the opposition Maltese Nationalist Party has emphasised the island's political polarisation and the continuing bitterness over last December's general election.

Dockers who answered a nationalist strike call last month were beaten up by their colleagues who did not. Government workers who stayed home for the protest have been suspended.

In protest at the election, in which the nationalists say they were cheated in favour of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's Labour Party, the opposition party called on workers to strike for a day, for shopkeepers to keep their premises closed and for parents not to send their children to school.

While Mr. Mintoff was in China, acting Prime Minister Joseph Cassar warned government workers that disciplinary action would be taken against those who absented themselves without valid reason and reminded shopkeepers of their obligations to the general public.

The nationalists chose for their protest the day of a folk festival removed from the list of public holidays by the government.

On the day, many shops closed in the capital Valletta and in the towns of Sliema and Hamrun. The police went from street to street, noting which shops were shut. There was some absenteeism

from government departments, banks, the dockyard and in private industry but not a single industry was halted.

The absent government workers were sent home when they reported for work on the following day. Now they are suspended pending an appearance before the public service commission. There have been a number of inter-departmental transfers within the government service.

Some workers in the dockyard, which remains the political fortress of the Malta Labour Party, beat up some of the workers who were absent.

The shopkeepers who closed

NEWS ANALYSIS

are expecting some form of action against them. Owners of petrol stations who shut on the day say they have not been supplied with fuel since.

The nationalists are claiming a success while the government says the protest was a total failure. The opposition party says it intends to state further protests. The next may be in September when another ex-public holiday, the anniversary of the 1964 independence from Britain, falls.

The unrest started seven months ago when the results of the general election showed that the nationalists under their new leader, Dr. Edward Fenech Adami, a 48-year-old lawyer, had

won more votes than the Labour Party led by veteran Socialist Dom Mintoff.

The figures were 114,168 for the nationalists and 109,990 for Labour. But it was announced that the Labour Party had won 34 seats against the 31 of the nationalists.

The nationalists claim it is not possible for the party with fewer votes to win more seats in a straight fight between two parties under the proportional representative system.

They accused the electoral commission of re-drawing the electoral boundaries to favour the Labour Party.

They also called on Mr. Mintoff not to accept the mandate, reminding him that on more than one occasion he had said he would not take the reins of government unless the majority was behind him.

President Anton Buttigieg, acting on the constitution which says he is to call the leader of the party with the most seats to form a government, asked Mr. Mintoff to form his third consecutive administration.

The angry nationalists demanded fresh elections. Talks between the two party leaders broke down and the nationalists have boycotted parliament since it opened in February.

Parliament has now adjourned until mid-August and Maltese hope this will serve as a cooling-off period and that new mediation efforts might succeed.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠6 ♠AK98 ♠A9552 ♣J76
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ 2 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠72 ♠KQ1065 ♠A83 ♣762
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
?
What action do you take?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A872 ♠AK652 ♠J5 ♣83
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠5 ♠AQ1096 ♠A76 ♠AQ83
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
?
What do you bid now?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠6 ♠KJ97 ♠KQ10 ♠AKJ83
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
?
What do you bid now?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠J82 ♠AQ10954 ♠A ♣AK5
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 NT Pass 4 ♠ Pass
?
What action do you take?

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